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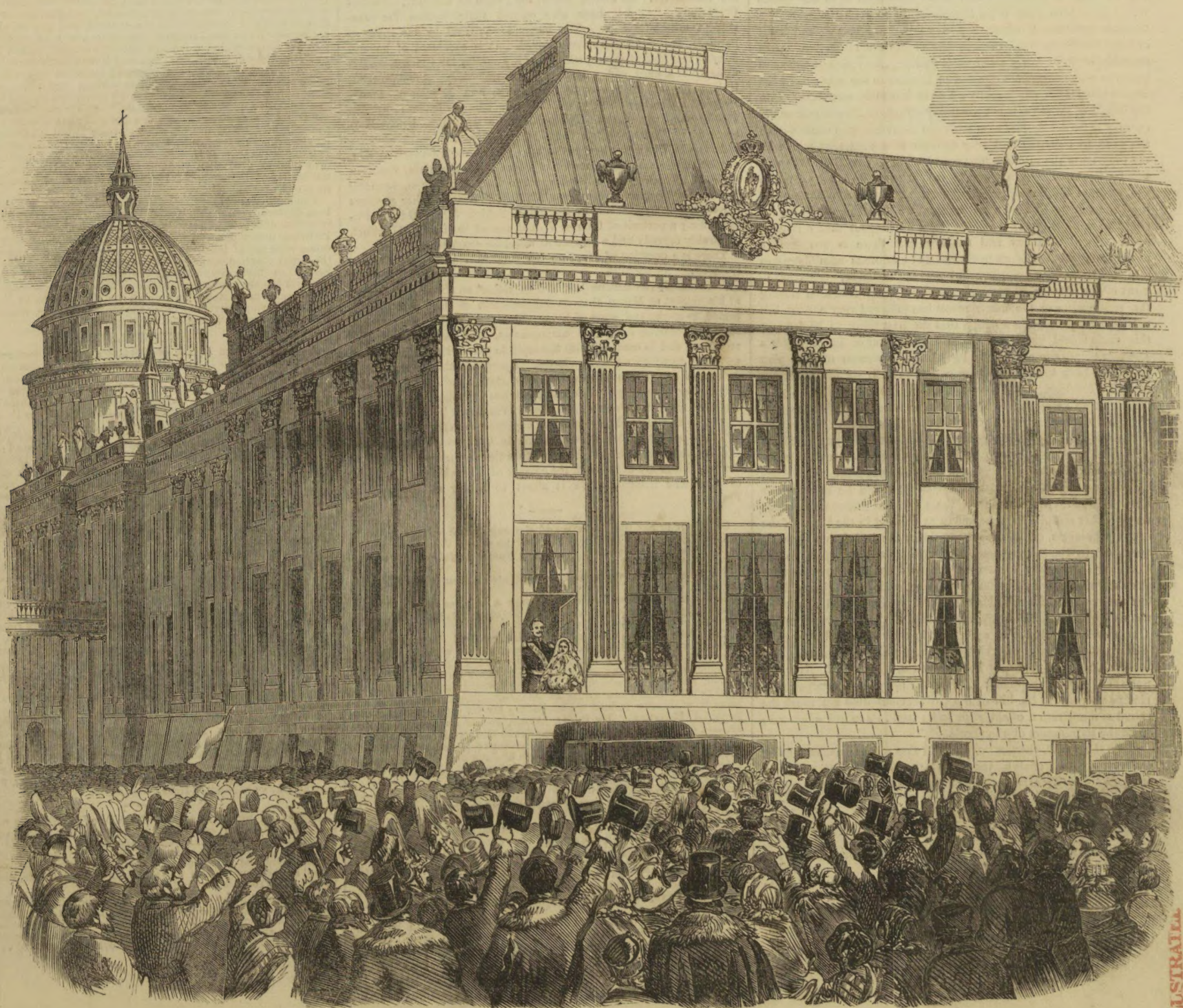
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE INDIA BILL.

If there was any real, solid, and determinate public opinion on the subject of the Government of India, it might be worthy of observation that a very great change has taken place in the public mind with reference to that question within the last few days. It is more than probable that the majority of persons who thought about India in a politico-economic sense were in a great state of alarm, on Wednesday and Thursday last, at the prospect of the Ministerial measure, which it was supposed was threatened rather than promised. The incertitude of affairs in Central Hindostan; the imperfect information with regard to the present; the half-formed opinions with regard to the future, which amounted almost to a belief that we had scarcely the right to legislate for a country in which we might be only just holding our own, were

mingled with vague and undefined notions of radical and sweeping changes in the administration of India, not only at home, but in the East itself. This shadowy dread of something which was to annihilate our already shaken empire had succeeded to an almost universal feeling which prevailed, not long since, of the necessity of immediate action on the cumbrous and complicated system which is comprised in the condemnatory phrase of the double government. So far had this reaction gone that it was a common saying in men's mouths that this was essentially and indubitably not the time to legislate for a province which was still in the throes of a revolt; and most people did not hesitate to express a preference for the most inefficient *status quo* over a change which might involve us in ills that we knew not of. However, the announcement of the bill of the Government has acted like an opiate upon our excited body politic; and,

as far as can yet be gathered, not only have alarm and anxiety been allayed, but a feeling, on the whole satisfactory with regard to the principle of the measure, has taken their places in the somewhat confused and crude conceptions of the worthy but, on Indian subjects, very slightly-informed people of England. Except to mere speech-making political critics of the Government, who can safely talk selected and accumulated Hansard from the cold regions of Opposition, it seems obvious that, if one-half that we know of the system which has prevailed in the administration of Indian affairs at home is true, the only wonder is that there has been any administration at all. The advocates of the Board of Directors have much to say, and justly, of the progress which India has made of late years. They can assert, and without much fear of contradiction, that the culture of sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, tea, and rice has been greatly promoted; the production of coal and iron



THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AT THE WINDOW OF THE KING'S PALACE, POTSDAM.—(SEE PAGE 186.)

developed, shipbuilding increased, steam navigation adopted on the coasts and rivers, the telegraph system brought into operation, roads constructed, and railway communication at least inaugurated. We hear that the civil and financial administrations have been improved, legislation humanised, and educational institutions founded. No one denies it; but the argument is capable of the answer that all this has happened, not because, but in spite, of the home Administration. Although much remains to be accomplished, and much more might have been done, it is hardly possible to shut one's eyes to the fact that, but for the existence of a series of able and capable men who have had the conduct of affairs in Hindostan itself, much of this improvement would have stagnated between Cannon-row and Leadenhall street. It must strike any careful observer of the relative bearings of this question that a test of the incapability of the system of home government is, that it has done nothing to bring India, so to speak, *en rapport* with England. In the lapse of a hundred years India has done little for England beyond endowing her with the political possession of the country. That possession brings no virtual accession to the Imperial revenue; and if it affords to a few individual Englishmen some prizes of ambition, and affords employment to a comparatively limited number of our adventurous and fortune-seeking population, it tends to the increase of our wealth only through those commercial relations which we possess with India in common with the rest of the trading world. Again, what a remarkable evidence of the absence of the incorporation of India into our governmental and political system is afforded by the profound ignorance of everything but the very outside knowledge of its existence which prevails in this country! Nine out of ten educated persons will not venture to speak on the subject of India in the presence of any one who has been a year in the East; and an ex-editor of a journal at Calcutta or Bombay, far less one who has absolutely migrated in the exercise of that vocation into Central India, is entitled to treat the master-spirits of European experience with the contempt which helpless ignorance is sure to receive from slight and shallow knowledge. But to leave abstract disputation, and to come to the consideration of the Government bill. The main point that strikes one is its essentially practical character. It is true that it does away with the Board of Directors, but it carefully guards against the loss of the services of the kind of men of whom that Board was supposed to consist. The proposed Council is to have the benefit of the experience of the very class of persons who have hitherto sought the suffrages of the holders of East India Stock for admission into their governing body. There is no alternative; the enactment as it stands is precise. It is true that the nomination of the Councillors is placed in the hands of the Crown—that is, in the power of the Ministry of the day; but the area of selection is so narrowed that little room is left for the exercise of that jobbery and one-sidedness of choice on which gentlemen out of office, and who, in their position, can afford to be so violently pure and patriotic, have dwelt so eloquently. In point of fact, the President of the Board of Control and a number of gentlemen who either have been or in due course would have been East India Directors are brought together in a compact department, where they may talk "affectionate and free," or squabble themselves into unity and promptitude of action, as the casemay be, in as many hours as it formerly used to take weeks to bandy responsibility from one end of London to the other. As the matter now stands, this is really all which has to be considered. Into the details of the bill it is not necessary either for Parliament or the country to go deeply just at present. In many respects those details are open to objection and very capable of amendment, which in the progress of the measure they would, no doubt, receive. It should not be forgotten that in point of fact the bill does not touch the vast abstract question of Indian policy. For the consideration of that momentous subject most persons, we imagine, would be inclined to think that this is not the exact time. But surely it cannot be urged with any real cogency that there is any danger in the amalgamation of an inefficient and cumbersome administration into something like a concentrated working machine. This argument of the danger of touching the East India Direction during the continuance of the native revolt has followed very closely, but very inconsequently, on a notion that the best thing to be done at this crisis would be to place the Government of India under a Dictator; and the only difficulty of the advocates of that plan seemed to have been the absence of any man fit for the discharge of such a function. We have heard some declamation and a good deal of prose about the probable effect on the minds of the natives of India when they learn that that terrible myth "Company Bahadur" has been quietly deposed and its rule transferred to other hands. That an event which must appear so mighty to the native idea would cause a sensation in Hindostan is indubitable, but it is by no means certain that the effect would be injurious or have a tendency to stimulate the spirit of discontent which we no longer disguise from ourselves as existing in the East. If the native population, or the sepoy, are under the belief that they are aggrieved by the Government, of course that Government is the Company; and they cannot be supposed to be otherwise than pleased if they learn that their oppressors, real or imaginary, have lost the power which they have hitherto wielded; and it is by no means improbable that the proclamation of the direct rule of the Queen of England may be associated in their minds with hopes of a new order of things of which they may feel the advantage, and to which, at least, they may be disposed to give a trial. It would not, then, be very surprising if, while for all practical purposes the change proposed in the bill of the Government does not touch the actual administration of affairs in India itself, its moral effect were to be the termination of the revolt.

Upon the whole, then, it would seem that a case has been made out for the introduction of the bill by the Government, and such an opinion has been ratified by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons.

THE SESSION OF THE HANOVERIAN DIET has been adjourned by a decree of the King, to the 6th of March next.

AT ATHENS a grand fête was held on the 6th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of his Majesty's completing the twenty-fifth year of his reign. Preparations are also being made there to celebrate the 1st of June next (the day of the accession of King Otho) by a representation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, in the Odeon of Herodes Atticus, which, by that time, will be completely dug up.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE publication in the *Moniteur* of the explanation of the nature and extent of the law of general security, and the report read by M. de Morny at the sitting of the Legislative Body on the same subject, have had a generally reassuring effect.

It is reported that one of the consequences of the attempt of the 14th of January will be the maintenance in their present condition of the French and Austrian forces in the Roman States, the number of which it was the intention of the two Emperors to diminish. It appears that some of the speeches in the debates on the subject of the English bill have so wounded the sensitive feelings of the fighting Colonels and their subalterns that some of the officers of the Imperial Guard have avenged themselves upon *la perfide Albion* by sending their decorations of the Order of the Bath to the Minister of War. It is decided that in future, as a general rule, no military addresses shall appear in the *Moniteur*.

General Espinasse goes every morning to see the Emperor and receive personal instructions from him previous to his proceeding to his bureau. The report that the Comte de Persigny was to return to Paris to execute other functions seems groundless. It is whispered that the Emperor prefers profiting by the services of M. de Persigny at a distance rather than on the spot; and those who know intimately the character of Napoleon and of his Ambassador are those best disposed to accredit the report. It is M. de Persigny's habit to speak very freely, and occasionally to tender advice, to the Emperor; and it is no less the habit and the principle of the latter to check freedom of speech, and to listen to no advice whatsoever. A contemporary journal remarks that it is to be regretted that Napoleon is not surrounded by better advisers; but those thoroughly acquainted with his policy are perfectly aware that the immediate entourage of the French Sovereign is partly selected from such men as are either not capable of giving good advice, or are too cognisant of the peculiar temper of their liege lord to offer it. The certainty that, wherever there is a possibility of total secrecy being preserved in the preparation of any new measure, whether trivial or important, it is studiously guarded, is eloquent in confirmation of this fact.

As was expected, MM. Laprade and Jules Sandeau have been elected to the *fauteuils* of the Academy left vacant by the deaths of MM. Briffant and Alfred de Musset. A dinner has been given to the members of the Institute by Prince Napoleon, at which the two new *confirés* took their places. The celebrated and popular preacher, the Père de Ravignan, is at present in a state of health that causes the greatest apprehension to his numerous admirers. The last days of the Carnival have been fast and furious.

Augustine Brohan gave a masked and costumé ball recently at her house in the Quartier Beaufon, at which twenty English ladies of fashion made their appearance. At the Tuileries one of the finest balls of the season took place on Sunday night. In consequence of the choice of the day, Lord and Lady Cowley, and most of the English invited, abstained from presenting themselves. M. Fould, Miré, the Prince de Chesnay, Princess Czartoriska, &c., &c., have also opened their houses for magnificent entertainments. The bouquet presented by the ladies of Sardinia to the Empress has arrived. It is composed of natural flowers, mounted at Genoa, which has a specialty for the art, and is upwards of a yard and a quarter in circumference. Accompanying it is a list of the names of the donors, and a copy of verses, congratulating her Majesty on her late escape, written by the Piedmontese poet, Pratis. The presentation was made by the Marquise de Villamarina, wife of the Sardinian Envoy.

At the Hôtel Drouot is about to take place a most important sale, consisting of a splendid collection of works of art, porcelain, Venetian glass, &c., forming the collection of the late M. Human, formerly Minister of Finance under Louis Philippe. Among other precious objects are works executed by Benvenuto Cellini, Albert Durer, Ghisberti, &c.; a portrait of Charles V., and one of the Duc de Montfort, admirably carved; and a number of exquisite enamels.

There is a question of adopting the English rifle for the French infantry.

Monsieur de Lamartine has had so violent an attack of influenza at his retreat at Macon that an inflammation of the lungs was expected to ensue, and some of his most intimate friends proceeded to visit him, fearing dangerous consequences. He has, however, now recovered, and is occupied with the reply to the various attacks made upon him to which we lately alluded. *A propos* of this subject, a most vehement article has appeared in the *Patrie* (which is a semi-official journal) entitled "Les Pamphlétaires Catholiques," evidently intended for the address of M. Louis Veuillot. This production, signed E. de Brémont, is confidently supposed to have been written by M. de la Guéronnière, whose position in the world of journalism, and as Counsellor of State, gives immense significance to the attack.

Great things are expected of the comedy of Mario Uchard, husband of Madeleine Brohan, which is about to appear at the Théâtre Français.

On Saturday last the Emperor and Empress gave a private audience to Lord Cowley, who presented a letter from Queen Victoria notifying to their Majesties the marriage of the Princess Royal of England to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The Duke de Montebello has been appointed Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg.

In the sitting of the Legislative Corps a bill has been presented demanding a supplementary credit of 1,200,000fr. (£48,000) for secret expenses of public safety.

The Chambre des Mises en Accusation received the report of M. Salle, substitute of the Procureur-General, on the attempt to assassinate the Emperor and Empress on the 14th January last; and it afterwards decided that Joseph Pierri, Charles de Rudio, Antoine Gomez, Félix Orsini, and Simon François Bernard (the latter absent), shall be tried before the Court of Assizes. These five persons are accused of having formed a plot having for its object to kill their Imperial Majesties. De Rudio, Gomez, and Orsini are, moreover, accused of having attempted to commit the said crime; and they are also accused of having committed the crime of assassination on different persons in the evening of the 14th of January. The number of persons wounded on that evening was, as already stated, 156, of whom eight have died. The 25th of this month is fixed for the trial of Orsini, Pierri, Rudio, and Gomez. The prisoners have been removed from Mazas prison to the Conciergerie, to await their trial. Forty witnesses have been subpoenaed.

The Committee of the Legislative Corps charged with examining the proposed law of public safety has, after much hesitation and delay, expressed itself favourably to an amendment, according to which extraordinary measures shall not be taken against a suspected individual unless the Minister of the Interior, the General commanding in the department, and the Procureur-General agree with regard to it. Moreover, it proposes that the law shall remain in force until the 31st of March, 1865.

A new census is to be taken of all foreigners residing in Paris or the provinces, and their professions; and the police surveillance of furnished lodging-houses and their inmates is to be rendered more

strict and, if possible, more effective. The Prefects have also addressed circulars to the Mayors, requiring the strictest care in the delivery of passports in the interior; the two signatures must be carefully exacted, and the *signalement*, or description of the person, carefully written down. No passport must be delivered to a minor, or married woman, or employed, or domestic, without the consent of those in authority over them; every *ouvrier* must present his *livret* signed by his master; and all hotel and lodging-house keepers must insist on seeing the passports of persons who spend a night at their houses.

The ancient exhibition of the *Beauf Gras* has been favoured by fine weather, the sun shining out brightly, and the temperature being soft and genial. The crowds in the streets were so great as to be of themselves quite a spectacle, and the stream of carriages of every kind which appeared in the Champs Elysées and the Boulevards seemed almost endless. The costumes of those forming the cortège, imitating those of the thirteenth century, were entirely new, and the mixture of brilliant colours presented a very pleasing *coup d'œil*.

The *Beauf-gras* paid his usual annual visit to the Tuileries on Tuesday afternoon. The public were allowed to enter the court of the Tuileries, and as soon as the gates were thrown open the whole area was filled with a rush. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial Prince appeared in the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge. The Emperor, remarking in the crowd the children (*enfants de troupe*) of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, made them come up stairs, and gave them places in the Salle des Maréchaux to see the procession. The little girl of three years old representing Cupid, according to tradition, and carried by a nymph in a triumphal car, was, as usual, taken up stairs and caressed by the Empress. The Emperor held up the Imperial Prince in his arms to show him to the crowd.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AT BERLIN.

We resume our brief account of some of the grand ceremonial fêtes in Berlin to do honour to the Royal couple, taking up the narrative from the triumphal entry on Monday week: space fails to give in detail all the ceremonies.

On Tuesday morning sixty young ladies, dressed in bridal array, presented a poem; and after the Prince had thanked the young ladies, and shaken the two spokeswomen by the hand, the semicircle opened, and displayed to view the noble present—a magnificent vase and two splendid candelabra—which the city of Berlin had prepared for the young couple, and which was mounted on a table, backed by a deputation of the municipality.

After a few hours in private came on Tuesday evening a State reception by the newly-married couple, and then a ball.

On Thursday evening the Prince and Princess of Prussia gave a very brilliant soirée to about 2000 guests, among whom were all the most notable and distinguished persons that Prussia boasts of. The whole of the reception-rooms of the Palace were entirely occupied by this festal assembly.

Colonel Von Weymar, an Adjutant of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg, commissioned by the Emperor to present to the Prussian Royal family his congratulations and those of the Russian Court on occasion of the public entry of the newly-married couple: he was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor and Empress and of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Catherine for the Princess Frederick William. This was the cross her Royal Highness wore on her bosom on Wednesday evening at the Polonoise ball. Prince Frederick William has received the Order of St. George from the King of Hanover. The Prince of Prussia has ordered that a street lately completed and opened here, containing very elegant houses, shall be named Victoria Strasse.

On Saturday evening the students of the University of Berlin and other educational establishments of the city got up a *Fackelaug* (torch-light procession) in honour of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The place of rendezvous was the Pariser Platz, at the entrance of the city from the Brandenburg Thor. On this open ground large fires were kept burning for the torches to be lit at when the moment for the procession moving forward should come. Here the students of the University assembled to the number of 600; and the students from the other establishments swelled the number to 1000 torchbearers. The procession—which was most picturesque, peculiar, and striking—got into motion shortly after six in the evening, and proceeded down the promenade Unter den Linden to the Schloss, where they took up their position full in sight of the apartments occupied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The long line of torchbearers was drawn up in the Lustgarten, the mounted marshals and the standard-bearers in full prominence, and here various appropriate songs were sung in full chorus, while the managing committee entered the Schloss, and proceeded to deliver their address. At its conclusion, and after the Prince had returned thanks in a few well-chosen warm expressions, the whole assembly outside cheered their Royal Highnesses in one long-continued volley, at a signal given from one of the windows of the Palace. The entire body then moved off to the Vöuhofs Platz, a large open plot of ground in front of the House of Deputies, where the torches were thrown upon the ground in a heap and burned out in the form of a bonfire.

The forenoons of every day since the public entry into the city have been devoted by the Prince and Princess Frederick William to the reception of addresses from "all sorts and conditions of men" in the Prussian dominions. Amongst other bodies, the clergy of Berlin came, with one of the King's Chaplains at their head, to congratulate the newly-married couple, and to present them with a Bible, which it has of late been customary for every bridal couple to receive at the hands of the clergyman on occasion of their marriage being celebrated. There was a deputation also from all the Universities in Prussia, that from the Berlin University being the most numerous, which delivered a Latin oration to their Royal Highnesses.

SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Berne, of Tuesday's date, announces that the Federal Council has decreed that the refugees in the Cantons de Vaud, du Valais, de Neuchâtel, du Tessin, de Solothure, and de Bale-Jura, shall be located in the interior. The Government of Berne will undertake the execution of this decree, together with M. Dubs, President of the Government of Zurich, and M. Bischoff, Chief of the Police of Bale.

UNITED STATES.

The Kansas question is once more uppermost in American politics. On the 2nd inst. the Lecompton Constitution was sent by the President to Congress, accompanied by a message, which had created considerable sensation. The President takes the most utter Pro-slavery view of affairs in Kansas. He characterises the city of Lawrence as the hotbed of Abolitionism, denounces in unmeasured terms the persistency with which the Topeka movement is insisted upon by the Free-State men, and asserts that the dividing line in Kansas is not between political parties, as in other places, but between those who are loyal to Government and those who are endeavouring to destroy it by the force of usurpation. He says in effect that Kansas is now, by the will of the people, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and insists that an admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution is the only means of restoring tranquillity, the people having the power to amend it hereafter as they think proper. The message gave rise to animated proceedings in both Houses.

It is reported that Mr. Berchismel, the Mormon delegate, has made propositions to the President for the purchase of the Mormon property in Utah.

An animated debate has taken place in the Senate on the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

The House of Representatives have been mainly engaged on local matters.

A despatch from New Orleans says:—"Mr. William Walker has appeared before the United States District Court, when Judge McCaleb said there was nothing against him, the grand jury having refused to find a bill against him. Walker then asked to be put on trial for violation of the neutrality laws, which the Judge refused, as the district attorney said there was nothing against him, unless new instructions were received from Washington."

RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS.—The *Nord* of Brussels reduces the report of Schamyl's submission to Russia to its proper proportions. That chieftain is still unconquered, although a considerable portion of the plain of Tchetchnia has been cleared by the Russians of the mountaineers, and is occupied by Russian columns. Schamyl, accompanied by the mountaineers who still cling to his fortunes, has retired to the mountain retreats beyond the above plain.

VENICE.—All the canals of this sea Cybele have become streets, and as cabs are not forthcoming, and the gondolas are all stuck fast, the result is inconvenient for the higher classes, but quite disastrous to the barcarolas and gondoliers. The fishermen at Burano are worse off than London "frozen-out gardeners," and provisions are not to be had from the mainland in sufficient supply.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is often a faculty of quiet men to be successful generators of rows. If one was to choose out of the whole House of Commons a member more remarkable than another for a placid and equable expression of countenance, for mild and gentlemanly demeanour, a pleasant voice, and easy style of speaking, it would be Mr. Stirling. And yet it is very seldom indeed that the most fiery spirits, the most bitter declaimers, and the most noisy and demonstrative spouters in that assembly have been the cause of such a tumultuous scene as that honourable gentleman contrived to excite when he wanted to know all about Cantillon's legacy. It is not a little remarkable that, in all the vindications of the Emperor of the French which have been evoked from Lord Palmerston, and which are characterised by a defiant, not to say insolent, tone, as unusual as it is unpleasant, the most prevailing cheers, all the loudest shouts of applause, which break his contemptuous language into jerked sentences, which sound and read still more contemptuous, come from the side of the House which, by courtesy and habit, is still called the Opposition. And let justice be done—if the Conservative party has conserved nothing else, they have retained all their traditional power of cheering;—it is as impulsive, as much in unison, and as uproarious as ever it could have been in the days of which Wrexall wrote. To be sure, the country party has an advantage over the mixed population of the Liberal benches in having their ears rendered acute and their voices attuned by their habit of listening to what is called the music of the chase. Any way, their unanimity in putting down mild and astonished Mr. Stirling, and assisting the Premier in demolishing that curiously inconsequent gentleman, Mr. Griffiths, is something to be noted. Although something late, one does not like to lose an opportunity of dwelling on a great Parliamentary fact—namely, the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the India Bill. It was simply astonishing. It is quite true that Sir Cornwall Lewis has been gradually but effectually gaining ground in the estimation of the House as a speaker—as one who tells a plain tale plainly—and that he has even improved so much as at times to stand almost on the verge of a reputation as a debater; but no one could have expected to hear him deliver an animated address, full of point, and absolutely at times approaching to wit, but certainly several times attaining to that criterion of senatorial jocoseness which is designated by the journals as “a laugh,” and on one occasion mounting so high as to entitle his remarks to have appended to them the newspaper mode of describing a burst of hilarity, and which is comprehended in the phrase “laughter.” The public is requested to note the distinction, and to become duly imbued with a consciousness of the question of degree involved. To be sure, it was slightly odd to hear this, the second speaker on the Ministerial side, taking a very different and very decided line to that of the First Minister, and abusing and depreciating that East India Company of which his leader said he had no complaint to make; but, in his new-born capacity of a strong talker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to have caught that vituperative tone which characterises all the speaking in the Lower House this Session. There can be no doubt that a good deal of the language which has been flying about in the last fortnight has been trembling on the very confines of those forms of expression which Sterne tells us it is the duty of the recording angel to write down in Heaven's registry. One would like to know whether Lord Palmerston and Sir Cornwall Lewis have combined of malice aforethought to flout Mr. Vernon Smith; but it is certainly curious that the one should have mentioned that there were some people who were so ignorant of what Delhi was like that they thought it was an open town which could be surrounded by troops and walked into by them at pleasure; and the other that it was an accusation against Presidents of the Board of Control that they never gave clear answers to questions. The collapse of Mr. Vernon Smith's countenance on both these occasions was a study. But, in truth, if it was not for these personal episodes—which come in like the few plums in a heavy, doughy, school-cake—the House of Commons would be in a perpetual state of adjournment into the library and smoking-room. The flavour which personality gives to debates, and to those ante-debates which usually occur between half-past four and six, are to members what the dear delight of giving pain is to rival beauties. It is surprising what they will endure in order to listen to a well-arranged series of Hansardian recriminations, interspersed with ludicrous deductions and cutting taunts under which the chosen victim writhes without a touch of sympathy from his nearest associates and colleagues; for no man will interpose to prevent another from being shown up. Why, not so very long ago, one of the fullest of Houses sat for two hours, and those the hours bringing them up to a quarter past seven, to listen to a speech which, if it had been written and read over by such professors of elocution as the clerks at the table, would have been a powerful and masterly production; but which, as it was spoken, was simply terrible to the ear and revolting to the taste, comprising as it did the coarse jocoseness and the audacious bluster of Irish Nisi Prius (where, if reports be true, the sort of thing is beginning to be found a little too much even for that atmosphere), delivered in tones alternately raucous and shrieking, and accompanied by gesture so preposterous as to make up a combination suggestive only of the efforts of a principal tragedian at Astley's, who, having been deprived of his horse, thinks it necessary to do all the acting himself which, in other circumstances, he would have had to share with the more interesting animal of the two. Such was the effect of the oration in question that it tamed down another spirit, which is as insolent and overbearing in another way as is the beforementioned professor of that rhetoric which makes one always long for the repeal of the Union with Ireland; and it happened that a subordinate member of the Government—who has been perforce kept as silent as possible because he has a knack of never opening his mouth without offending, if not insulting, every one whom he addresses, and especially the supporters of the Ministry—opened his reply in so gentle and insinuating a tone that people began to ask what had happened that so eminent a master of the science of retort could not give his friends a sneer. But, notwithstanding this infusion of spice, as the Indian debate—or rather the two Indian debates, one within the other, typical of the position of the double Government, “imperium in imperio”—went on, the discussion seemed to lapse into the normal condition of all Eastern questions—viz., a thin House, a listless audience, mere surface disquisitions, weary quotations from blue-books, want of understanding of the subject, want of correctness in approaching it, and want of tact in its management, owing perhaps to the irregular distribution of opinion among the different sections of the House. No one ever knows which way any one is about to speak or to vote. Adherents of the East India Company are dotted over all parts of the House, and advocates of a change of Government spring up in all sorts of unexpected places. One night we hear a leader of the Opposition denouncing the calumniators of that beneficent rule which has produced employment for some member of almost every family—of respectability, of course—in England, civil or military, as the case

may be,—though this is not a patent part of the argument,—and the next up gets a gentleman who has been the colleague of the other in a Tory Government, and interposes a motion and a speech, which is only Burke against Warren Hastings diluted down to the capacity of a dull and solemn Scotch member. A Conservative county member, getting an opportunity in the languishing debate, proposes for three quarters of an hour on the merits and services and capabilities of the Board of Directors, and is followed by a gentleman of the same politics, actually sitting beside him, in a short and more or less vigorous demand for the abolition of that piece of cumbersome machinery. The Chairman of the Court of Directors, fresh from a confidential interview with her Majesty's Government, has to stand, of all places in the world, exactly behind the Secretary to the Board of Control, while he is replying to the commonplaces of that official, improvised for a sufficient time to prevent the forcing on of a division at half-past eleven, at a moment when Lord Palmerston, for once, is caught in the act of being out of the House, and when no preparations have been made for any such final operation until, at least, the next night. Altogether, the whole business got into such a tangle of dulness that General Thompson's quaint inconsequence and out-of-the-way phrase was appreciated as a stimulus, which, if not exactly of the flavour that one wants, yet has the merit of being rousing, than which there could be no better proof than the effect produced on the lymphatic sensibilities of Mr. Palk, when the eccentric old soldier ventured to assert that it was just possible that the path of the natives of India had not been uniformly strewn with roses by the hands of their European masters. In short, the yawning strangers must have come to the conclusion that an Indian debate was the very acme of tedium; while the initiated could only wish for one hour of Mr. Bright (he would be sure to have the early period between five and half-past six accorded to him, if he thinks it not prudent to speak late: such a concession was made to Macanlay once), or that Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone—who have returned to their Parliamentary duties—would intervene to give point and animation to a discussion which, without them, seemed likely to expire of simple inanition. But what can be expected when the telegraphs from India are getting so commonplace?

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Feb. 10	30.111	32.1	27.0	83	0-10	30.8	37.1	E. ENE.	Miles.	Inches
" 11	30.058	31.9	24.8	78	10	30.9	33.9	NE. ENE.	151	.000
" 12	30.220	38.7	37.0	84	10	31.7	42.5	NNE. ENE.	192	.048
" 13	30.125	41.1	40.1	97	10	37.0	43.9	ESE. ENE.	164	.027
" 14	29.944	36.6	35.1	88	10	39.7	42.4	NE. ENE.	309	.070
" 15	29.962	42.6	31.1	67	7	39.9	40.1	NNE. ENE.	280	.285
" 16	30.034	38.2	30.1	75	7	34.7	43.6	NW. N.	176	.004

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. at 84 feet above sea, corrected and reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in 24 hours.
					at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.			
Feb. 11	29.961	34.2	29.4	31.4	32.4	32.3	33.4	31.8	ESE.	10	0.068
" 12	30.225	40.9	30.7	35.9	34.5	34.5	40.8	40.4	NE.	10	0.000
" 13	30.216	42.8	32.6	38.9	39.9	39.6	42.4	41.3	NE.	10	0.000
" 14	29.994	39.6	35.4	36.6	36.4	36.4	39.2	38.8	NE.	10	0.853
" 15	29.983	39.7	30.8	35.3	34.6	34.4	39.3	37.1	N.	8	0.008
" 16	29.973	41.4	33.0	37.1	36.8	35.2	40.4	37.9	N.	6	0.014
" 17	30.177	..	29.2	..	34.6	33.3	..	..	N.	10	0.000
Means	30.076	39.8	31.6	35.9	35.6	35.1	39.3	38.0	..	..	0.043

The range of temperature during the week was 13.6 degrees.

A little snow fell shortly before midnight of the 11th, which remained on the ground for some time: rain was falling during the night. It was raining without intermission during the night of the 13th and day of the 14th. A few slight showers occurred on the days of the 15th and 16th. The sky has been greatly overcast, but was partly clear on the nights of the 15th and 16th, and on the latter occasion a few meteors were noticed. The wind has been blowing freshly at times. The Zodiacal light was seen on the evening of the 15th. Auroral light was noticed in the N.W. on the evening of the 16th, and at 1h. 30m. a.m. of the 17th a bright beam was visible. Hoar frost covered the ground on the morning of the 17th.

J. BREEN.

OTTAWA, THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.—The rival claims to the position of colonial capital of the five Canadian towns, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, and Toronto, having been left by the colony to the decision of her Majesty, those of Ottawa have been considered the strongest. It will be therefore the future capital of Canada. The Toronto correspondent of the *Canadian News* makes the following remarks on the subject:—"The position of Ottawa, one portion of which is in Upper and the other in Lower Canada, renders that city the only compromise, geographically speaking, that could have been made; and, when this is said, there remains of those questions nothing but that local selfishness which rendered it impossible for the Canadian Parliament to settle it. Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto would each have preferred that it had been selected; but even in these cities there is a general disposition to admit that, after them, Ottawa is the next best place. More than this could not be expected. Ottawa is approachable by railroad, and is, besides, situated on the finest river, after the St. Lawrence, in Canada. Between the river and the Georgian Bay there is available for settlement 24,000,000 acres of land. There may be, and undoubtedly is, some waste; but, making all due allowance for this, it is evident that Ottawa must be the centre of the future population of the country. The navigation between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay will one day be completed by means of the French River and Lake Nipissing. When this is done a large portion of the heavy products of the Great West must find its way through the Ottawa into the St. Lawrence."

WILLS.—The will of James Morrison, Esq., of Upper Harley-street, London, and of Basildon Park, Berks, dated 30th July, 1852, with three codicils,—respectively dated 16th Nov., 1854; 19th July, 1856; and 29th Sept., 1856—though of immense length, may be comprised in a few words, the bequests being entirely confined to his widow, his six sons, and three daughters. To his widow an annuity of £10,000; a legacy of £5000: the residences in Upper Harley-street and Basildon; to his eldest son Charles £1,000,000, including the estates in Berkshire, Middlesex, London, and at Goring, as well as Islay, Scotland; to his son Alfred £750,000, including estates in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Glamorgan-shire, and all articles of virtue and art and other effects at Fonthill; to his son Frank £300,000, including estates in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; to his son Walter £300,000, including estates in the West Riding, Yorkshire; to his son George £300,000, including estates in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; to his son Allan £300,000, including estates in Suffolk and Essex; to his three daughters £50,000 each. Appoints his sons Charles and Alfred residuary legatees equally, as also executors, together with Mrs. Morrison and John Dillon, Esq. The second codicil (1856) states that his business in Fore-street had been transferred to Mr. Charles Morrison for £350,000.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADOR.—Yesterday week his Excellency the Siamese Ambassador and suite honoured Messrs. Deffries and Sons' manufactory, in Houndsditch, with a visit, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the prismatic mirrors for the Sultan of Turkey. His Excellency and suite frequently expressed their interest during their progress through the manufactory, especially with the glass chandelier and cotton-weaving departments. They seemed, indeed, astonished that such a place should exist in the heart of the City. We believe it is the intention of his Excellency to purchase two of these mirrors as a present to the King of Siam.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMID the many important questions before Parliament in the present Session, there is one social grievance of many years' standing which ought not longer to be neglected. The state of our laws as affecting the marriage of a widower with the sister of a former wife demands the prompt interposition of the Legislature.

I do not propose to enter into any argument as to the propriety of these marriages, either on scriptural or on social grounds. Few questions have been more thoroughly examined or more earnestly agitated, and no one need be at a loss for materials for forming a sound conclusion. Those who habitually resist any change in our institutions are most resolute defenders of the existing law, and seem to fancy that the great charm of an English home would be destroyed were such marriages to be allowed. On the other hand, the greater part of our divines and statesmen have satisfied themselves that Revelation does not condemn such alliances, and that, therefore, they ought not to be void. There is no express prohibition of them in Leviticus, and the inferential reasoning which appears to some conclusive against them carries no such demonstration to the majority. And if these marriages, even when contracted illegally, are not proved to be injurious, it is difficult to contend that they will become mischievous by receiving the sanction of the law. I deeply respect the motives of those who, in their anxiety not to infringe a Divine precept, or endanger the purity of domestic life, deprecate any relaxation of the law; but, on the other hand, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that very many such marriages do exist among us, contracted, not by the unreflecting and the dissolute, but by persons in every rank of life, and of all religious denominations, whose morality and piety are unquestioned; and, what is of more significance still, society, with rare exceptions, accepts such invalid unions as being, under the circumstances, worthy of respect, and demands their legalisation.

Now, all must admit that such a state of things ought not to exist. A law can hardly be a good law which a nation like this deliberately condemns, and the infraction of which is daily countenanced and encouraged. And the example of persons constrained to set at nought a law of their country on such a sacred point as marriage, and yet living among their neighbours without a shadow of reproach, must be fraught with the gravest evils. A statute of this description cannot possibly be enforced without the sanction of the public conscience—a sanction which all must admit the existing prohibition does not possess. I confess I see no solution of the difficulty but by making all past marriages of the kind valid, and declaring lawful such as shall hereafter be contracted; and I trust that the present Session will not be allowed to pass without effecting this amendment of the law. Many a home and neighbourhood would rejoice; and we may confidently hope that the anticipated evil consequences would prove to be merely imaginary.

THE TRIAL OF THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS AT SALERNO.

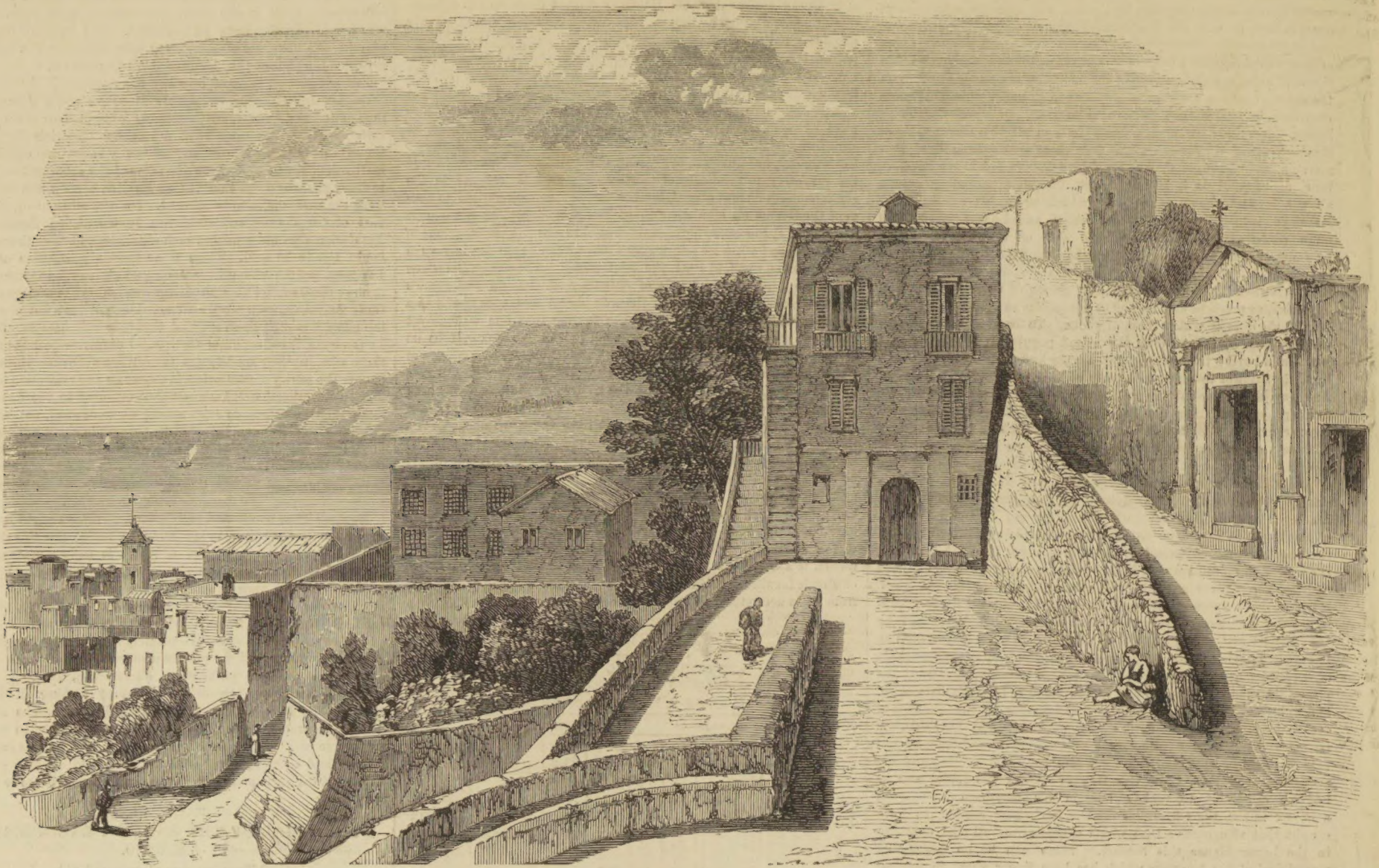
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Prison of Salerno assumes an especial interest from the fact of its being the place where two of our countrymen have been confined. It stands on the side of a hill, was formerly a monastery, and the road up to it is through a number of narrow, dirty lanes, which we will not tread along. So let us wait outside the Courthouse, where the trial of 286 prisoners is now going on, on a charge of attempting to revolutionise the kingdom.

The business of the day is over, and the English and Sardinian prisoners are taken away in carriages: there are six loads of them. They are not manacled, and they look tolerably tranquil. No sooner are these removed than a bugle sounds; the sentinels, who stand at the opening of every street and alley, are on the alert; mounted gendarmes and officers fly through the streets; another bugle sounds, and then come two files of soldiers abreast, followed by 250 prisoners, bound hand to hand, and tied all together by a long rope, which runs through the whole line. Soldiers guard them on either side, and a large body of soldiers brings up the rear. In this way they return to their prison.

We pause a few minutes, and then follow. Our great object was to visit Parke and Watt, and in making this request the doors were immediately thrown open to us. We passed through a room appropriated to the sailors of the *Cagliari*, and then entered another where Captain Sitia, Danen, Parke, Watt, and the two mates, were confined. The room is sufficiently large, though not remarkably clean. Each man has his separate bed, for which he pays his prison allowance of four grains a day; and the Sardinian Commissioner gives them and the rest of the crew united 120d. a month for food. They have little to do with the custody, for the cook of the *Cagliari* prepares their food; and, indeed, in most respects they seem to be as well off as could be expected, though no thanks to the Neapolitan Government. "We have nothing to complain of," said both the engineers, "but our long confinement." Both appeared to be in good health, and to be full of hope. Parke had had no fit since the night of the earthquake. Watt appeared to have a singularity in his manner which it would be difficult to describe, and on the following morning appeared to have lost his head: would not come down to the Courthouse, saying that they must bind him and drag him by force if they wanted him—in fact, he was reported ill, and the cause went on without him. All seemed to labour under a strong impression of the injustice and illegality of their seizure; and their manner was that of men who were entirely ignorant of the conspiracy with a participation in which they were charged. After leaving these men we went to visit some of the real conspirators in another room, amongst whom were a few Sardinians. They showed us their sleeping-places—some straw, half composed of dust, no mattresses, no coverlets. A custodian had, as a particular act of mercy, lent a dirty old blanket to two men who were ill. Another man had received a blanket, which was his property, but the others were sleeping on the wretched straw we saw spread on the ground. These men have some allowance from the Sardinian Steam Company; but those in the prison who have no friends to help them live on 6d. a day, or what that will buy, and sleep on such straw as we have described. On descending we visited the room where Parke and Watt had been originally confined, and which was represented as comfortable. It is a small closet, and, with beds and table in it, affords scarcely room enough for one person to walk six steps. Still this was an improvement upon the prisons of Vicaria in Naples.

The trial came on on Friday, January 29th. Whether we consider the magnitude of the enterprise aimed at by the accused, the disproportionate means employed, or the number of the prisoners now brought into court, it is impossible not to regard with unusual attention the progress and termination of such a trial. On approaching the Courthouse, which is an entirely new room, erected for the purpose in the suppressed Monastery of San Domenico, crowds of curious people were hanging about, and a host of soldiers filled up the entrance. Through a double file of soldiers we passed under a long cloister, up stairs, out on an open court, and then through a window into the judges' room. Everywhere we received the greatest attention and courtesy. We take our seats and glance around us; the scene is as follows. It is a very, very long, low hall; so long that, on looking down it, you can scarcely distinguish faces at the bottom. At the top, close against the wall, on a raised platform, sits the President of the Court; above him is a cross by which all swear in this immaculate Court; and just below the cross is a likeness of the "adored" Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand II. On either side of the President sit five Judges—ten in all—of whom two are supernumeraries, to act in case of the illness of any others. The Attorney-General sits on the extreme right of the

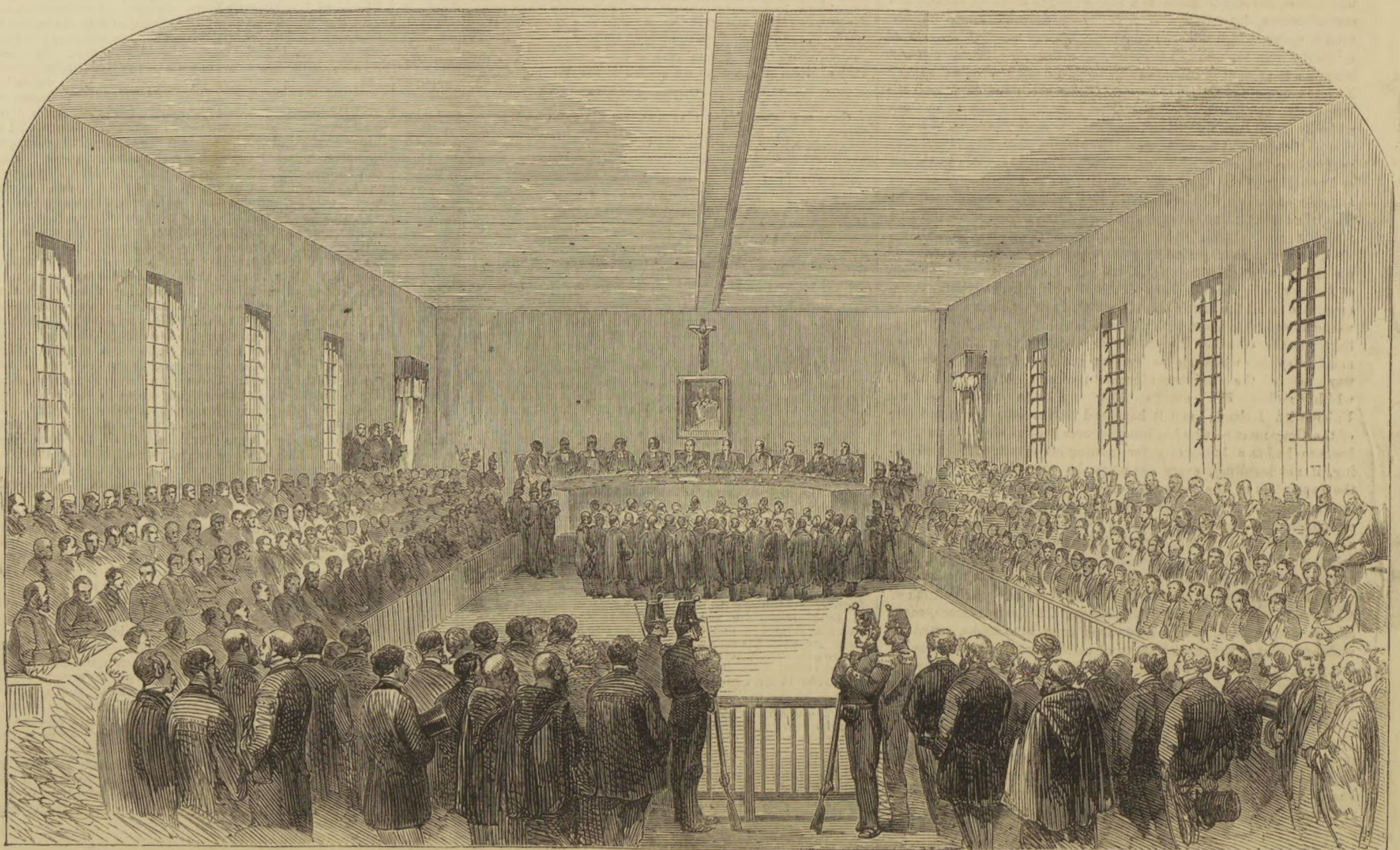


THE PRISON OF SALERNO.

President, whilst in the centre is a large table covered with some 120 folio volumes recording the facts of the case. A little behind this table is another, round which are seated nineteen barristers who are charged with the defence of the prisoners. Surrounding these learned judges and advocates stand sixteen soldiers and several gendarmes; and right and left, close against the wall, are elevated seats of honour; and on that on the right are seated the British Acting Consul, the Sardinian Consul, and another foreigner, all of them interested in the proceedings. Outside this space are elevated seats right and left, on which are seated 286 prisoners, now on their trial, accused of an attempt to upset the Neapolitan Government. There are our countrymen, Parke and Watt, the engineers of the *Cagliari*, who have been in confinement seven entire months, and a portion of two other months. There is a small boy, too, of thirteen years of age, Domenico Costa, cabin-boy of the *Cagliari*, of whom the President related, in terms of great horror, that he shouted "Viva la Italia!" "Viva la Liberta!" and waved his tricoloured flag with all his heart. The small boy would probably have liked a game of prisoners' base, or any other spree, quite as well. Just opposite is the Baron Nicotera, a handsome-looking young man, of twenty-nine years

of age, and who, in spite of all his errors and follies, has shown a courage and generosity which would do honour to any man. Forming a not inconsiderable portion of the crowd of prisoners are some wretched-looking beings who seem to have lost all signs of humanity. Pale and emaciated, and shrinking into nothing, as if from the united effects of cold and hunger, they look more like spectres than living or human beings. One shudders as one looks on them and thinks to what a low degree of physical and mental degradation misfortune and suffering can reduce one's fellow-man. They have four grains, or three-halfpence, a day to supply all their wants; a whisp of straw to lie on; and a prison uniform given expressly for the occasion, to save them in appearance from sinking yet lower in the scale of creation. Between these prisoners is a passage, guarded by a double line of soldiers, down to the bottom of the room; behind them is standing room for some spectators; and the lower end is occupied completely with the military. Down the stairs, and through the court again, are files of soldiers; and the court of justice has the appearance of a fortress. The President is a mild, moderate man; old age has calmed him down, and rendered him indifferent to the aims of ambition. He is simple

and truthful in his narrative, considerate and gentle to the prisoners. Heaven bless him for it! The Procureur-General is a very different kind of person. He has a career before him, a future to make, and the present is a grand opportunity. He is full of zeal for the most paternal of Sovereigns and adored of Kings, and has laboured for full seven months to establish the guilt of even a small boy of thirteen, and two English engineers amongst others. But on the second day of the trial their fellow-prisoner, Baron Nicotera, one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, like a man as he is, came forward, and asserted that not one of the crew of the *Cagliari* had any knowledge of the circumstances, and that they were perfectly innocent. Let Englishmen now watch over the fate of their countrymen. The evidence which exists in their favour is not new; it has long since been presented to the Neapolitan authorities. Why have they, then, been detained for upwards of half a year? Is it merely to show how easily the British lion may be bearded? If acquitted—as they probably will be, or ought to be—will no indemnity be demanded? or, shall we say, "You spat upon me yesterday, treat me yet worse to-morrow"? It is for the British nation to resent any indignity to itself in the persons of the two engineers now on trial in Salerno.



TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS IN THE COURTHOUSE AT SALERNO.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES:

(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.)

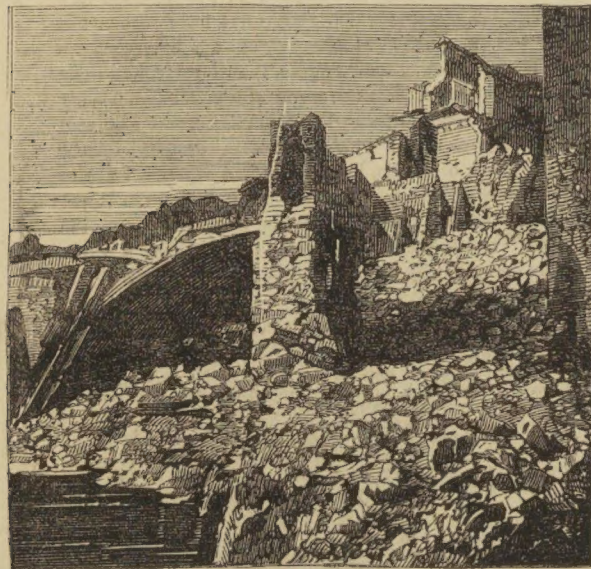
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Views which I now send you have just arrived in Naples, and represent places in the afflicted district which have suffered from the recent earthquake. They will derive an additional interest



THE MONASTERY OF ST. FRANCIS.

from the fact of their having been taken at the risk of artistic life, amidst the agitation of continual shocks of earthquake, and the consequent ruin of falling houses. Their visit was not limited to the frontiers of the scene of desolation, but was extended to its very centre, and protracted over an interval of many days. "No pen," says the report which I have received, "can describe the ruin which has been occasioned by the disaster. In most places the efforts at present made are not to rebuild, but destroy. The houses which have not fallen are unsafe; and yet with remarkable tenacity the people still cling to their former habitations, and in many instances pass the day at least in them. There are, indeed, townships in which not more than four or five ruined houses remain standing. The greater part of the population, however, are either in tents or in open country, waiting for the wooden houses which are in the course of construction."



RUINS OF A STREET IN PADULA.

As yet nothing like regular business is restored. The poor people seek among the ruins for whatever articles of food or furniture they can find; and—more melancholy task—dig for their lost friends. And of the dead there must be many hundreds still buried beneath the fallen houses. Shocks of earthquake were felt continually to the number of five or six a day; and these were always followed by the fall of ruined buildings, threatening danger to the adventurous traveller. In many parts of the country the earth yet gaped to the width of five or six feet; and when the fissures were closing it not unfrequently happened that one side was much higher than the other. Won-



EAST PORTION OF VIGUELA.

derful incidents are related of the several spots which were visited, and which I will recount in connection with the views now sent.

A monk of the Monastery of S. Francis (No. 1) described the shocks on the 16th of December as being so strong that he was thrown out of his bed through the window, and into the garden. Of this city the official journal relates that more than a hundred houses were thrown down, and the number of killed not known. A monk of this monastery spoke of a girl whom they had rescued from beneath the ruins of

Polla, where 2000 lives were lost, after a burial of twenty-one days. Questioned as to how she had lived, she answered that a woman dressed in black came daily to her, and supplied her with bread and water. Of course another miracle will be recorded as wrought by the Madonna.

No. 2 represents a Street in Padula in utter ruin.

No. 3 is a View of the East Part of Viguella. Very many houses fell here, and a great number of persons were killed. Two-thirds of the place were reduced to ruins.

No. 4. Tito. Almost fabulous reports of the destruction occasioned are related of Tito. Even the cautious official journal says—"It is almost entirely destroyed."

In Atena (No. 5.), half the houses had fallen in, and many persons killed.



RUINS OF TITO.

Another View, No. 6, represents the Cemetery of Auletta, in which the sepulchres are opened, and the bones of the dead exposed to view. In the corner on the right hand is a human skeleton.

No. 7 gives the Entrance of Auletta, which suffered most severely in its habitations and its population.

No. 8 represents the Exterior of the Cathedral.

No. 9 gives a portion of the City of Potenza, the capital of Basilicata, and a city containing 20,000 people. It is now a ruin, for the few houses that remain standing are being levelled with the ground, either by continual shocks of earthquake or by workmen employed for that purpose. The city will be rebuilt in another spot. The two shocks of that fearful night were of equal duration in Potenza—the



FALLEN HOUSES AT ATENA.

first was preceded and accompanied by a tremendous subterranean thunder, whilst the sky was serene and the air tranquil: that which followed was marked by violent undulations, leaps, and vertical movements. Walls were thrown violently down. Much furniture was thrown out of its place as if by an earthquake, and lighter articles, such as glass, were dashed to a considerable distance. A vast number fell victims in this city; and the Intendant, Signor Rosica, escaped with great difficulty. The traveller through the Basilicata will now find only a few ruined houses, or masses of stones which cover in the bodies of hundreds of the dead; and the imagination fears



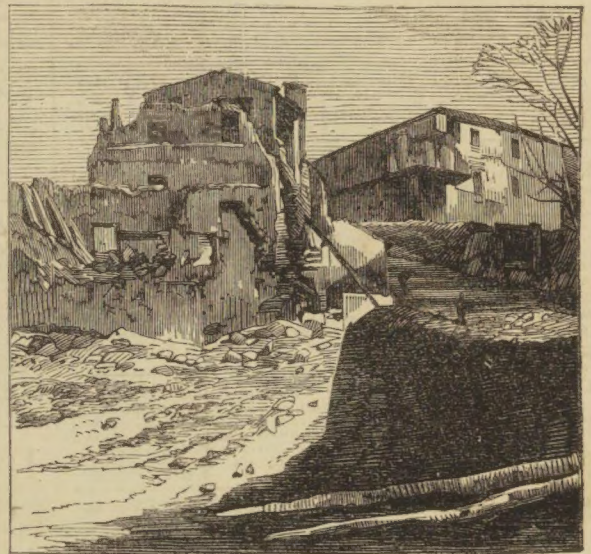
CEMETERY OF AULETTA.

to leave the contemplation of actual suffering to dwell upon the yet greater misery which is in reserve for a sick and an impoverished population.



RUINS AT THE ENTRANCE TO AULETTA.

The following is a *resumé* of the results of this lamentable catastrophe. It is calculated that more than 30,000 persons—some reckoned 43,000—have lost their lives by the recent earthquake in the kingdom of Naples. In some towns—Montemurro and Sapotaro, for example—the whole of the inhabitants have perished; in others, Brienza and Trammuttola, the greater part of the living beings were destroyed. In some places the earth opened, swallowing every creature on the face of it. The details of this grand natural phenomenon are altogether frightful; we must go back to times long past to parallel them. Exactly one thousand years ago, at the end of December, 857, a similar catastrophe happened through Europe. At that time, however, the ravages of the earthquake extended much farther north than at present; even towns on the Rhine, Mayence among them, suffered severely. This proves that, after all, these commotions are losing in



EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

intensity, extent, and frequency; for whereas in former times the whole of Europe was frequently disturbed by them, and millions lost their lives, they are at present more rare, they do not extend beyond a single kingdom, and the losses may be counted by the thousands. In that long interval there have been many other visitations, but none, perhaps, so extensively felt as that of 1755, in which the town of Catania was destroyed, a quay at Lisbon was submerged, and the commotion was felt even in this country, the water in Stonehouse Pool, near Plymouth, with the boats upon it, being swayed to and fro like water in



RUINS AT POTENZA.

a basin that is violently shaken. On the whole, however, observation of the past appears to prove a decline, if not in the horrors of the infliction, still in the extensiveness and in the frequency. Something perhaps, may be due to the hyperbole with which ancient writers wrote; but about some of the greatest facts which happened in public, such as the destruction of the quay, there can scarcely be any doubt; and, if we trust to the experiences of so short a time as a thousand years, we might accept the facts as evidence of a standing supposition that our old earth is gradually cooling down.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 21.—Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent. Moon's first MONDAY, 22.—Close of the Kafir War, 1855. [Quarter, 6h. 5m., a.m.] TUESDAY, 23.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792. WEDNESDAY, 24.—Revolution in Paris, 1848. THURSDAY, 25.—St. Matthias. FRIDAY, 26.—French Republic proclaimed, 1851. [London.] SATURDAY, 27.—Full moon, 10h. 5m., p.m. Moon eclipsed, visible at

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 48	7 14	7 42	8 17	8 51	9 21	9 51
10 42	11 35	12 13	1 00	1 51	2 18	2 47

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS.—Pierrot, Bannier, and Spiza; Gugini, Violetti, Adighieri, Luchesi, and Belle ti. Last Night but One, Tuesday, Feb. 23, LA FIGLIA DEL REIMENGO; Last Act of LA FAVORITA. Last Night but One, Thursday, Feb. 25, LA ZINGARA; being the Italian version of Balfe's Opera of "The Bohemian Girl." Last Night, Saturday, Feb. 27, IL TRAVATORE and L'HYMENE.—Pierrot—Pit stalls, 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit, and one pair, £2 2s.; grand tier, £3 3s.; two pair, 11s.; three pair, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; pit, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s. Each representation will commence at Eight o'clock. Applications to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Feb. 22, and During the Week, Miss Amy Sedgwick will reappear, as Beatrice, in Shakespeare's MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; being her first appearance in that character in London. After which, every evening, the Pantomime of THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Friday, HAMLET. Tuesday (being for the Benefit of Mr. Mullins, Clown), Thursday, and Saturday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Wednesday (first time these two years), LOUIS XI. and the Pantomime every evening.

DELPHI THEATRE.—Great Attraction!—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal, in popular old, and original new dramas. Monday and during the Week, THE FAIRY CIRCLE; YANKEE COURSHIP; or, Away Down East; and LATELY FROM NEW YORK, in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will perform. Monday, the 22nd, BORY O'MORE. THE POOR STROLLERS will be repeated at Easter.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—On MONDAY, and during the week, RIGHT and WRONG; or, Smiles and Tears. Messrs. Creswick, Shepherd, Potter, Wildcomb, Voltaire, Miss M. Eburne, to conclude with PERILS by LAND and WAY. Messrs. Shepherd, Wildcomb, Potter, Miss M. Eburne, and Miss Johnstone. Doors open at Six, commence at Half-past.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainments will commence with the 10th and 11th, and entirely New Romantic Spectacle, entitled THE JIBBERAINDS; or, the White Horse of Nick of the Woods; succeeded by incomparable SCENES in the ARENA, supported by British and Foreign Equestrian Artists. Commence at Seven.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence with the New Drama of the ISLAND of SILVER STORE; to conclude with the Pantomime of GEORGE FORGEY, PUDDING and PIE. On Saturday Mr. G. K. Dickenson the Tragedian, will make his first appearance as HAMLET.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas, One Guinea and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VERUSIUS Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Wellington, Feb. 22; Ludlow, 23; Lecomster, 24; Hereford, 25.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—210th CONCERT. Commencing at 8 On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodee-doo" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. The Nuptial Group. H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one; also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

MUSICAL UNION.—SECOND SOIREE, TUESDAY, Feb. 23rd, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Quartet, No. 71. E flat, Haydn; Variations, Paganini, Op. 34, Mendelssohn; Quintet in G Op. 33, Spohr; Solos for Violin and Violoncello; and Vocal Music by the Orpheus Glee Union. Artists: Mollique, Goffin, Schreurs, R. Elzberg, Paquet, and Mdlle. Anna Mollique. Visitors' Tickets, 7s. each, for the Royal box, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, and Olivier's. For other particulars apply by letter to J. ELLA, Director.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH will be performed on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, under the direct ion of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocal Performers.—Mrs. Street, Miss Fanny Howland, Miss Palmer, Miss Carrodus, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Henry Bamby. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. Commence at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street. OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. Marston. Admission, One Shilling.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style, and at most reasonable charges. Labels, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues Designed and Printed. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

CLARENCE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Liverpool, for Excellence and Cheapness, is unequalled. Magnificent Public and Private Rooms, and the cleanest Beds.—No. 19, Houghton-street, off Cayton-square. Please note the address.

OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

THE FROST.—SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS on an improved construction, showing the extremes of Cold or Heat, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Field Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Field Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 24 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. A most liberal allowance, wholesale, to shippers.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 miles distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented a SPECIFIC INVENTION of the greatest transverse power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that the vision becomes impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their eyes at most minute occupation; can see with the lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be satisfied at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES on ART.—At the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 22nd inst., Mr. H. OTTLEY will deliver a LECTURE on ENGRAVING, reviewing all the various processes. And on THURSDAY, the 25th, with a concluding LECTURE on PAINTING and PAINTERS (the German, Spanish, French, and English Schools), with Observations on the Present State of Patronage and Art-Culture in England. Each Lecture will be illustrated by numerous Examples, to commence at Eight o'clock. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s. Tickets and Syllabus to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; and at the Gallery.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, Kingston-on-Thames. By voluntary contributions. This, the first and only existing Asylum for the Soldiers' Widow (affording not temporary relief only but a permanent home), appeals to the public for sympathy and support. Subscriptions and Donations (advertised) gratefully received by the Committee; E. F. Leeks, Esq., Hon. Secretary; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; the Collector, Mr. Charles Turner, 84, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; or J. RUSSELL CLIFFERTON, Secretary. Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., February 20th, 1858.

THE WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, in Gerrard-street, established upwards of eighty years, must now close its doors, and hundreds of sick poor deprived of relief, unless timely aid is afforded by the public. THOS. DE YEARE, Treasurer. Donations thankfully received by Messrs. Ransoms, Bankers, Pall-mall; at the Dispensary, Gerrard street, Soho; or by the Rev. N. Waace, St. Ann's Rectory, Dean-street.

FUNDS are greatly REQUIRED for the support of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Brompton. 190 patients are waiting for admission, and 80 beds are empty for want of funds. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DODDIE, Sec.

INVESTMENT for CAPITAL and SAVINGS.—For Prospectuses apply at the Offices of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., or write to the Secretary, who will forward them free of charge to any part of the world. Five per cent interest, payable half-yearly, allowed on investments of 25 and upwards. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNHEISEN, Secretary.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 221 and 225, Regent-street.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

THE highest Price given in Cash for Diamonds, Pearls, Plate, Old Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver Lace, at SELIM, DEAN, and CO.'s, 9, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. N.B. The Cheapest House for Jewellery of every description.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18 carat, Hall-marked, sard or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the Gold Medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list free.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Mr. THOMAS SHARPE, of the City of London School, prepares Gentlemen for the Civil Service Examinations, and renders assistance to Medical Students in the Classical and Mathematical portions of their work.—22, Broad-street-buildings, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Peterham, S.W.—The treatment is perfectly safe for infancy and age, and absolutely agreeable. Prospectuses on application.—J. ELLIS, M.D.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Public are informed that on and after FEBRUARY 1st, 1858, a Service of THROUGH TRAINS will run between LONDON (King's-cross Station) and the MIDLAND SYSTEM, and Passengers will be conveyed throughout without Change of Carriage. For Times of Departure of Trains, see the Company's Time Tables; and any further information may be obtained from the Midland Company's Agents at King's-cross Station, Derby, January 27, 1858. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) beg to call attention to the NEW PRINTING on the WRAPPERS of their Patent Composite Candles. Secured by a large and valuable copyright of other dealers selling the cheaper lower descriptions of the Company's Composite Candles as the best. To protect respectable dealers and the public against the continuance of this, the Company will in future distinctly mark each quality—First, Second, Third, or Fourth. Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

BLEACHING, DYEING, and SCOURING for London.—Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, cleaned and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price Lists forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

DESIGNS for the ELLESMERE MEMORIAL.—The Committee for the Erection of a Monumental MEMORIAL to the late Earl of ELLESMERE on the high land near WRNS WOOD, to the westward of Worsley Hall, in Lancashire, are now prepared to receive from Artists and others desirous of competing MODELS or DESIGNS of a suitable Monument not being a Statue. The amount at the disposal of the Committee is Eighteen Hundred Pounds; and the Party whose design is selected will be expected to supply, erect, and complete the Monument for that sum. Premiums of Forty and Twenty Guineas will be respectively awarded to the parties who shall, in the opinion of the Committee, submit the second and third best Designs or Models. It is the wish of the Committee that the Monument shall be substantial and durable rather than elaborate and ornamental, and that it should be easily seen from a distance. Models or Designs, marked with a model, must be forwarded to the Registrar of Offices, Hulme, Manchester, addressed to the care of Mr. Fereday Smith, accompanied by a sealed envelope, enclosing the artist's name and address. The time for receiving the models or designs will be extended to the 30th April, 1858.

FREE EXHIBITION. DESIGNS for the MEMORIAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—The DRAWINGS and MODELS submitted in competition may now be seen at the ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, South Kensington Museum. Free, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten to Four o'clock; and on Monday and Tuesday Evenings from Seven to Ten. On the Sundays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and on Wednesday Evenings, the charge for admission to the Museum is sixpence. Subscriptions in aid of the Fund are invited. JAMES BOOTH, GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Secretaries.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—LONDON (King's-cross Station), MANCHESTER, WARRINGTON, GARSTON, and LIVERPOOL. TRAINS FROM LONDON.—KING'S CROSS STATION.

Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival
King's Cross.	Manchester.	King's Cross.	Manchester.	King's Cross.	Manchester.
6 20 a.m.	10 15 a.m.	10 15 a.m.	8 45 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	11 30 p.m.
7 30 p.m.	4 25 p.m.	6 50 p.m.	1 45 p.m.	10 20 "	11 30 "
8 15 "	5 0 "	7 0 "	5 0 "	10 0 "	11 30 "
10 0 "	3 0 "	4 30 "			

Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival
Liverpool.	Manchester.	King's Cross.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	King's Cross.
8 20 a.m.	5 5 a.m.	4 15 p.m.	11 15 a.m.	1 45 p.m.	9 30 p.m.
9 15 "	9 15 "	2 55 "	3 0 "	7 0 "	9 30 "
9 30 "	11 30 "	6 0 "			

Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Leave	Arrival
King's Cross.	Manchester.	Liverpool.	King's Cross.	Manchester.	King's Cross.
5 0 p.m.	10 0 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	3 25 p.m.	7 0 a.m.	7 45 p.m.
			5 0 p.m.	10 0 "	

	First.	Second.	Third.
King's Cross to—			
Liverpool (John-street)	37 0	27 0	18 0
Garston	35 0	25 0	15 0
Warrington	33 0	23 0	15 0
Manchester	35 0	25 0	15 0

Day Tickets, available for three days (including the day of issue), are granted between King's-cross and Garston, Warrington and Liverpool, at 50s. First Class, and 40s. second Class. Day Tickets, available for seven days, are issued by any Train from King's-cross Station to Manchester, at 52s. 6d. First Class, and 37s. 6d. Second Class. Express Omnibuses run between 12, North John-street, Liverpool, and Garston, in connection with Through Trains between Garston and London, King's-cross Station. (Care must be taken at London-road Station, Manchester, to ask for Tickets via the Great Northern route.) Trains, until further notice, will leave King's-cross Station every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.0 a.m., for Manchester; and Manchester on the same days, at 9.55 a.m., for King's-cross, by which Tickets will be issued at 21s. First Class, and 12s. 6d. Closed Carriages, available for return by the same Trains on the Wednesday or Saturday next following the date of issue; and Tickets, available for 25 days, will be issued by the 10.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from King's-cross daily, and by the 9.55 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from Manchester daily; returning by the same Trains within 25 days of the date of issue. Fares: 37s. First Class; and 17s. Closed Carriages. Tickets are issued by the same Trains, and on the same conditions, to and from Ashton, Staley Bridge, Guide Bridge, and King's Cross. Tickets at the above fares can be obtained at the King's-cross Station, and (for Manchester only) at the Great Northern Receiving Office, Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand; 16, Fish-street-hill; 264, Holborn; 32, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth; 269, Strand; 38, Charing-cross; 27, King-street, Chesham; 351, Oxford-street; George Inn, Borough; 45 and 44, Crutched-friars. For further particulars see the Time Tables of the Company and the Excursion Handbills. King's-cross Station, February 1, 1858. By order

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.—MR. J. S. RAREY has discovered the art of TAMING the WILDEST and MOST VICIOUS HORSES, whether wild or unbroken colts, and is able to COMMUNICATE this SECRET (which involves neither danger to men nor injury to the animal) in One Lesson. He has arrived in this country from Canada, with the highest testimonials to his success and skill from the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of that colony. Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General of H.M. Forces; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk-Marshal to her Majesty; and the Hon. Colonel Hood, have testified to the value of the art and to the facility with which it may be applied and communicated. Messrs. Tattersall have kindly consented to take charge of a Subscription List. This list will be confined to noblemen and gentlemen. The Fee is 100 Guineas, which must be paid in advance to Messrs. Tattersall, who will retain the subscription until the secret art has been communicated to the subscriber. Each subscriber must be accompanied by a reference, and each subscriber, before, his name can be positively received, must sign a compact not to disclose Mr. Rarey's art to others. Mr. Rarey reserves to himself the right of refusing to receive any name. When he has commenced teaching in classes, in the order of registration, at the private Riding-school of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which has been kindly placed by his Grace at his service from eleven to one o'clock daily. With important testimonials, may be obtained from Messrs. Tattersall, Grosvenor-place, to whose order all checks must be made payable.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, February 27, will contain several Illustrations of the splendid ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES in Berlin, from Sketches by the Artists of this Journal; and consisting of Grand Receptions and State Ceremonies, Public Processions, and other commemorations of this grand national event.

NOTICE.—Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that, in order to enable them to obtain clean copies to perfect their Volumes for Binding, back Numbers will in future be charged at their original prices until six months after the date of publication; at the same time the proprietor does NOT undertake to reprint, in the event of their being all sold, before the expiration of that time. 198, Strand, Feb. 20, 1858.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

THE life of nations, as of individuals, is a tangled yarn of good and evil. We read in the same journals of the atrocious murders by the sepoys—events as horrid as any recorded in history—and of the joyous festivities attending the marriage of a daughter of England. We mean to write a few words exclusively of the latter; but the connection in our national life of good and evil is at this time too distinctly marked not to remind the public that the common lot of humanity cannot be averted even by national power, however great.

The last ceremony to welcome her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William to her new home—the wild Fackelzug, or torchlight dance, of the students, who constitute almost a separate people in Germany—has taken place, the grand state balls have been all danced, the splendid illuminations have displayed the good taste and loyalty of the multitude, the addresses of the corporations or guilds, redolent of affection and patriotism for fatherland and respect for England, have been all spoken, the last hymns of congratulation have been sung, and the inauguration of her Royal Highness into her new life and her new home is complete. Not a single accident has marred the public rejoicings. The frozen ground compelled much unexpected additional labour. For every flagstaff that was sunk, and every gaspipe that was laid, it had to be thawed by fires before the pickaxe could penetrate it: and classes not naturally alert displayed zeal and activity that testified to the heartfelt and universal gratification. Her Royal Highness has been received in Prussia as she was sent forth from England, by the hearty cheers of a great people proclaiming their respect, their loyalty, and their love. Such an event has a national, moral, and social significance which must not be suffered to pass wholly unnoticed. It was well expressed in the address of the Oberbürgermeister, or Lord Mayor and Common Council, of Berlin, in terms which we beg leave to quote. After adverting with pride to the "home life of the Royal family of Prussia," to the "parents' blessing which builds up the children's house," and to the benefits "which radiate over a whole people from the domestic happiness which sits on the throne," the address proceeded:—

Most Illustrious Princess,—Out of the depth and fulness of their hearts the municipality and other authorities of Berlin call to you, "Blessed be your entrance into this our city!" England's great and powerful people, that stands a pattern to other nations not only in its firmness, persistence, and perseverance even in danger and difficulties, but also in steady and pious morality and respect for law, and in deep devotion to the throne of its monarchs, accompanies your Royal Highness with its best wishes; the jewel that it has hitherto treasured up with faithful love it confides henceforth to our loyalty and affection; to the respect, the appreciation, and the devotion of the Prussian nation. England expects that every Prussian will do his duty! Well, then, most gracious Princess, I firmly declare (and I know what I am saying), the English nation shall, in this expectation, be as little disappointed by Prussia's people as it was in that day when once the two nations faithfully stood by each other's side in the grave conjuncture of war. May God for ever and ever bless your Royal Highness.

The duty of promoting domestic morality in conjunction with national freedom, which can only be preserved by the former, and in conjunction with national unity and peace, is the lesson of this great event. One and all, we say that the field of the sluggard might be as well kept as the field of the industrious man; that the vast products obtained by British agriculture might be equally well obtained by agriculture all over the world; and from examples like these we are taught that there is no end to progress and improvement but the sluggishness, the ignorance, and the folly of individuals. We may expect, therefore, that the example of domestic virtue enthroned amidst the enjoyment of personal gratification and universal respect should excite all to aim at the possession of similar blessings. We cannot all have public processions, State ceremonials, and national congratulations, to celebrate our entrance on our principal duties; but these are only the outward marks and signs of virtues set on high that all may see them, and all may without these incidents imitate. There is no man, we believe, who can read so brutish as not to feel, from this example of the respect shown by great nations to her Royal Highness, increasing respect for all her sex, and feel shame at indulging contrary feelings, such as are still much nourished here amongst certain classes, to the disgrace of manhood. All men and all women can cherish the feelings which are respected and honoured in their Royal Highnesses, and can thus share in the blessings such feelings confer on all. So, when the Oberbürgermeister refers to the firmness, persistence, and perseverance in difficulty and danger of England's great and powerful people, in conjunction with their respect for the domestic virtues, hoping for a great benefit to Prussia from having transplanted a daughter of England to the throne of Prussia, can it be otherwise than that the example should strengthen both in the Prussians and their rulers a love for liberty and morality? We hope at least that the effects of the union may be extremely beneficial both to private morality and national freedom. In the order of nature there is nothing superfluous and nothing wrong; and the obvious utility of some individuals placed higher than others is to lead all to strive after, if all cannot reach, the enjoyments, the respect, and the dignity which all honour, and almost worship. The gorgeous ceremonies which accompanied the entrance of the Prince and Princess Frederick William into the capital of Prussia, and the ceremonies which accompanied their marriage here and their departure from this country, have this important consequence. They emblazon to the whole world the blessings of private morality, national liberty, and general peace, and help to form a high standard of excellence by which rulers and people will alike be tested and improved.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE INDIAN MUTINEERS.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the announcement, received by the last telegram, that 160 sepoy mutineers had been executed in a single day. Since the taking of Delhi it was computed that similar executions had taken place, on the average, at a rate of five or six per diem. He inquired whether any instructions on this point had been sent out by the home Government; and suggested that some penalty short of death might be enacted equally effectual to suppress or punish the mutiny in Bengal.—Earl GRANVILLE stated that no instructions on this point had been transmitted from this country, the entire discretion being left to Lord Canning and the Council of Calcutta.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.—Mr. COWPER brought her Majesty's gracious reply to the address of that House requesting the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the subject of popular education, and announcing that orders to that effect should be forthwith issued.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate on the India Government Bill was resumed by Mr. ROEBUCK, who observed that the question before them presented a twofold aspect: first, as to the best system that could be devised for the government of India; and secondly, whether the present time was opportune for attempting to legislate on this subject. India, he remarked, could not be governed on the same principles as other colonies, since the elements of a representative system were utterly wanting. Looking at the conditions to be fulfilled, he concurred in the conclusion that the double government must be abolished, inasmuch as it rendered all responsibility to Parliament altogether fallacious, but at the same time pointed out several imperfections in the details of the measure introduced by Lord Palmerston. On the question of time, he saw no objection to the present moment, believing that, while such interest was attached to the subject in this country, there was no excitement calculated to interfere with a deliberate discussion and settlement of the measure.

Mr. DUFF supported the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE referred to the debate that had taken place in 1853 on the East India Company's Charter, citing at considerable length opinions highly favourable to the existing system from various members of the present Cabinet, and further testimony to the same effect from Lord Macaulay, Mr. Mill, and other authorities of the highest eminence. He defended the Company from the censures of Sir G. C. Lewis.

Mr. LOWE controverted some of the authorities adduced by Mr. Whiteside; and, on the general question, denied that any serious or fundamental change was contemplated in the governmental system of India.

Mr. LIDDELL opposed the measure on the ground that it transferred the government of India to commissioners, destroying the only independent element in the existing system of administration.

Mr. SLANEY believed that the East India Company was incompetent to develop properly the vast opportunities afforded in our Eastern Empire. He supported the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD supported the amendment. Inquiry, he argued, ought to precede legislation.

Sir H. RAWLINSON illustrated the delays and complication of the double-government system by describing some of the cumbrous processes through which, he stated, every despatch or transaction had to pass before reaching its destination or being put in train for completion. So far from considering the measure ill-timed, it would, in his opinion, be received with satisfaction by the Europeans in India, and produce a useful effect among the natives.

Sir J. WALSH maintained that the double-government system, with all its complications, was better than a single and autocratic authority.

Mr. A. MILLS consented to the introduction of the bill, which was also approved by Mr. WYLD.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR made some comments upon the cumbrous machinery of the present system.

Mr. ADAMS remarked that the opponents of the bill had remained silent, waiting to hear what reason could be assigned in its support. None such, he submitted, had yet been advanced, nor any just grounds shown for destroying the East India Company.

Mr. ELLIOT also opposed the bill.

The debate was then adjourned to the following evening.

THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSION (IRELAND) BILL was read a second time.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—Mr. COWPER moved the second reading of this bill, proposing to take the debate on some future day, on the motion for going into Committee.—Mr. PALK refused to concur in this arrangement, his objections striking at the principle of the bill.—Mr. LOCKE also expressed his intention to oppose the measure. After some further discussion the motion was adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SPECIAL SERVICES BILL went through Committee after some discussion, in which the Earl of Wicklow, the Archbishop of Canterbury, several of the Bishops, Lord Derby, Lord Dunsannon, and other Peers participated. It was ordered to be committed on Monday next.

THE TRUSTEES' RELIEF BILL also passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE LATE DESPATCHES FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Mr. GRIFFITH inquired whether any communication had passed, or was intended to pass, between her Majesty's Ministers and the French Government relative to the nonappearance of the apologetic letter from Count Walewski to Lord Clarendon in the official *Moniteur*, where the dictatorial despatch transmitted through M. Persigny, and the minatory addresses from the French army, had been so carefully inserted?—Lord PALMERSTON replied by another query—namely, whether the House wished to maintain the relationship between England and France on an amicable basis, or to infuse into both nations a feeling of irritation and bitterness? Expressing his own determination to resist, if possible, the latter course of proceeding, he answered the immediate question before him by stating that the Government had no intention of doing anything so offensive and absurd, as seemed to be suggested by the propounder.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN NAPLES.—In reply to Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord PALMERSTON stated that Mr. Watt, the engineer of the *Cagliari*, whose trial had been interrupted by an attack of insanity, was at present in the English Infirmary at Naples, carefully tended by English physicians.

THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Mr. Grogan, refusing to yield precedence to the Indian debate, brought forward the motion of which he had given notice for a Select Committee to inquire into the system and management of the Dublin metropolitan police force. After a reply from Mr. H. HERBERT, who opposed the motion, the House divided—Ayes, 165; noes, 200.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

Mr. H. BAILLIE, who also refused compliance with another appeal from Lord Palmerston, proceeded to call the attention of the House to the causes which have led to the rebellion in her Majesty's dominions in the East. These causes, he insisted, were still unknown, or misunderstood; and it was, above all things, necessary that this question should be thoroughly investigated before they ventured to legislate upon the government of India. The hon. member went on to trace the Bengal mutiny to the recent policy of annexation, and especially the annexation of Oude. He concluded by moving for certain correspondence relating to that transaction.

Mr. V. SMITH submitted that the cause assigned was only one out of many influences respecting which little was yet known by any one, either in England or India. He denied the existence, at any time, of what could be called a policy of annexation. So far as the censures pronounced upon the Court of Directors and Board of Control were well founded, they strengthened the case for the bill which the Government had prepared to remodel the Indian system of administration. The right hon. member proceeded to vindicate the act of Lord Dalhousie in annexing Oude. The abuses of the native Government in that province had become insupportable. The correspondence moved for contained, he believed, nothing objectionable, nor anything mysterious, and he was perfectly willing to produce it.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended Lord Dalhousie, asserting that the accusations so incessantly urged against the late Governor-General in his absence were unworthy in character and founded on total ignorance of the facts. Lord Dalhousie's conduct throughout the transaction had been characterised by great wisdom and moderation.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that the usurpation of Oude by the East India Company was wholly unjustifiable. The alleged infraction of treaty by the King deprived him of any claim on English protection, but gave Lord Dalhousie no right to annex his territories.

Mr. R. MANGLES conceived that the late Government of Oude was literally the worst and most atrocious in the world. He described the efforts made by various Governors-General and British Residents in the province to persuade or alarm the King into a better course of administration. These endeavours being fruitless, there remained no resource but to extinguish a system whose abominations had become unspeakable.

After some explanation from Colonel SYKES respecting his personal participation in the annexation of Oude,

Mr. KINNAIRD maintained that the transaction, if not altogether unwarrantable, was ill managed, and led to heavy disasters.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the Treaty of 1837 with the King of Oude had been altogether ignored. The infraction of that treaty was to the last degree unjust and unrighteous.

General THOMPSON deprecated the commencement of a war of races in India. He denounced the insolent spirit manifested by the Europeans towards the natives before the mutiny, to which he believed the revolt was solely attributable, and declared that the conduct of the English officers during the subsequent operations was characterised by barbarities disgraceful to themselves and the nation to which they belonged.

Mr. PALK energetically protested against this slander upon gallant men.

He never expected to have heard in that House a vindication of the sepoy atrocities.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN having briefly spoken, The motion was agreed to.

VACATING SEATS.—Mr. WRIGHTSON moved for leave to bring in a bill amending an Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, so far as it related to the vacating of seats in Parliament upon accepting office.—On a division there appeared—For leave to bring in the bill, 91; against, 108.

BANK ACTS.—Mr. GREEN moved that an instruction should be given to the Bank Acts Committee to inquire into the operation of all the laws affecting the currency in Great Britain and Ireland, and report what amendments, if any, they may consider desirable. The hon. member, in supporting his motion, recommended the circulation of a certain limited number of bank-notes of less value than £5.—Mr. CARDWELL submitted that the range of inquiry already undertaken by the Committee was sufficiently extensive.—The motion was withdrawn.

TENANT RIGHT.—Mr. MAGUIRE obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide compensation to tenant-farmers in Ireland for improvements they may have effected on the land in their occupation.

MORTALITY IN THE FOOT GUARDS.—Captain Annesley having moved an address for returns relating to the mortality among the soldiers in the Foot Guards, Mr. S. HERBERT moved an amendment enlarging the scope of the proposed return.—After some remarks by Colonel North, Sir J. Ramsden, and Sir W. Coddington, the motion as amended was agreed to.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIA GOVERNMENT BILL was further adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. NAPIER, the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill and the Churches (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

PAPER DUTY.—Sir J. DUKE presented petitions from the printers of various printing establishments in the city of London, praying for the repeal of the duty on paper.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill. Remarking upon the unsatisfactory state of the existing law, and the incessant quarrels and heartburnings which it occasioned, he expressed his conviction that all parties were now anxious to have further discussions stayed by a final settlement of the question. For this purpose he saw no alternative but an abolition of the rate as a compulsory tax. Purely voluntary contributions would, he was persuaded, always be found to suffice for maintaining the fabric of churches in due repair.

The motion was briefly seconded by General THOMPSON.

Lord R. CECIL moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Out of nearly 7000 parishes in which a Church-rate contest had taken place, the vote had, he observed, been granted in all but 357 instances.

Mr. PACKE seconded the amendment.

Sir A. ELTON supported the bill, but thought that, if the Church-rate was abolished, some substitute should be provided out of the national exchequer.

Mr. E. BALL believed that the compulsory rate exercised a most pernicious influence in perpetuating strife and bitterness between Churchmen and Dissenters, and cordially supported the motion.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND characterised the measure as an attempt to commit petty larceny. To abolish Church-rates was, he maintained, equivalent to abolishing the Church.

Lord STANLEY corrected the computation presented by Lord R. Cecil, by remarking that he had omitted the large number of parishes where the Church-rate had not been refused, simply because it had never been asked for. With this addendum the majority would turn the other way. Convinced that the present system was untenable, he wished to see it abrogated without further conflicts.

Sir G. GREY could not consent to abolish Church-rates without providing some equivalent. He repeated the suggestion he had offered in a previous Session, by way of compromise, that, instead of superseding the system altogether, they should extinguish the rate only in parishes where it had been non-existent for a certain number of years, and in every case relieving Dissenters from the compulsory contribution to the tax. Intending to oppose the present bill, the Home Secretary intimated that if it were rejected he should bring in another, embodying his own compromise.

Mr. HOPE opposed the measure, which was supported by Mr. GARNETT. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER advised the House to adopt the suggestion of Sir G. Grey.

After a few words from Mr. SLANEY, and from Sir J. TRELAWNY in reply, the House divided.—For the motion, 213; for the amendment, 160.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on that day fortnight.

PRESCRIPTION (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of Mr. BLAND, leave was given to bring in a bill limiting the time of prescription in certain cases in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at half-past four o'clock.

NEW PEER.—The Earl of Fife took the oath and his seat as Baron Skene, having been created a Peer of the United Kingdom. He was introduced by the Earl of Bessborough and Lord Panmure.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for several returns in connection with the raising of money by the East India Company, and its expenditure in the various Presidencies. The returns, he said, would be exceedingly useful preliminary to the debates on the India Loan Bill, which would soon take place in that House.—After a few words from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the motion was agreed to.

THE MILITIA.—The Earl of CARNARVON moved for a return of the establishment of militia regiments now embodied, and their actual strength on the 1st of January.—Lord PANMURE had no objection to produce the return moved for. The Government had carefully considered this subject, and had submitted estimates which would, in their opinion, provide for about 130,000 land forces, a number which they thought quite adequate to the demands upon them both at home and abroad. He had only sought for £150,000, because he had reason to believe that that sum would cover the expenses of 10,000 men for six months. Recruiting was going on in the most satisfactory manner. Since January 12th they had enlisted 8500 men, and during the last week 2059, and if they went on at the same rate for two months they should have replaced the entire force which would have been sent to India. In the opinion of very eminent men, affairs in that country were now in such a state that there would be no longer a necessity for sending troops to India. If, however, there should be a necessity for it, he did not think that less than 15,000 men would be dispatched, which he should propose to send to Ceylon, to wait there till the rainy and unhealthy season should have passed over.—After a few words from the Earl of HAIDWICK and Earl GREY the motion was agreed to.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW.—Lord BROUGHAM, in laying upon the table a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency, said he had framed it in consequence of the way in which the subject had been brought under his notice by the proceedings of the Congress of Brussels, over which he presided last year; and he expressed his conviction that it would remove all the substantial objections of those who now suffered from the effects of the present system. He did not propose to abolish the existing Bankruptcy Courts, but to extend the powers which they now possessed to County Courts, leaving it optional with bankrupts to go to one or the other, as they might think fit. He also proposed to give to the Judges the power of imprisoning fraudulent bankrupts—a power which was now possessed by the Insolvent Commissioners, although it was often improperly exercised, since he found by returns that, of the whole number of insolvent debtors, two-thirds were discharged without opposition; and he had received statements from gaolers in various parts of the country, as to the irreparable injury that was often done to debtors by their undeserved imprisonment.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, upon the part of the Government, did not oppose the introduction of the bill; although he thought it ought not to go through its subsequent stages at present, inasmuch as there was to be a bill brought before the other House to consolidate and amend the whole law of bankruptcy and insolvency.

After a few remarks from Lord Campbell, Lord Wensleydale, and others, the bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Major Gavin took the oath and his seat for Limerick, in the room of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION.—Mr. HOPWOOD asked whether it was the intention of Government to take any steps for enlarging the powers of the Charity Commissioners, with the view of simplifying the proceedings between them and the Court of Chancery?—Mr. BAINES said that such measures were in progress.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Grogan asked when the warrant in reference to the medical department of the army, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, would be issued?—Sir J. RAMSDEN said it would be produced in a day or two.

GENERAL WINDHAM AT CANNING.—In answer to General Coddington, Lord PALMERSTON said he thought a communication had been received by the East India Company, but there was no direct communication between the Governor-General and her Majesty's Government. He believed that explanations had been given which acquitted General Windham of all blame. An inquiry into the conduct of other persons was in progress, but he believed it would be found that General Windham had displayed that bravery which on other occasions he had exhibited.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

At the request of Lord PALMERSTON, all the members who had notices on the paper postponed or withdrew them, in order that the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill might be resumed.

Colonel SYKES resumed the discussion. He said that for some years he had been a director of the East India Company, and had been so often opposed to his colleagues that he was supposed to belong to the Opposition benches. He did not, therefore, come forward as the apologist of the East India Company, whose administration, however, he thought had been productive of most beneficial results. After reviewing the speeches delivered by various members of the Government, he contended that the vast increase of imports with India, and the consequent increase of labour, were striking facts in favour of the beneficial administration of the Company. He concluded a speech of more than two hours' duration by calling upon the House to reject a measure which was unjust to the East India Company, dangerous to the constitutional liberties of the country, and fraught with peril to the continuance of our Indian Empire.

Sir C. WOOD repudiated the notion that danger would follow from the proposed change; which, on the contrary, he maintained, would work most beneficially, since the substitution of direct government in the name of the Crown must necessarily command more respect in India than the nominal sovereignty of the East India Company; and the abolition of the double form of government would prevent the recurrence of many of those delays which had hitherto been so often found prejudicial when dealing with important matters. Another great advantage would result from the change in a military point of view. It would be necessary to maintain a far larger European force than hitherto; and as that force would, under the bill, be composed entirely of Queen's troops, all those rivalries and jealousies which had so long prevailed between the officers of the Queen and those of the Company would be put an end to. As to the amendment, it was only a plea for time; and, as the same plea had been urged against legislation in 1853, it was not entitled to weigh much with the House.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY opposed the motion, and was followed by Mr. CAMPBELL in its support.

Sir E. L. B. LYTON denounced the bill as audacious, incomplete, and unconsidered. It would abolish the present responsible system of government, to substitute a government by irresponsible nominees of the Ministers. It would confide the functions of government to a council absurdly deficient in the number of its members; and, despite all the declarations made by Ministers to the contrary, it would enormously increase the amount of Ministerial patronage. He energetically defended the administration of the Company, denied that it had failed at any one point in connection with the mutinies, and censured the Ministry for ignominiously dismissing them without cause or trial. India had been won by the valour and intellect of the middle classes; and it was for that House to say that it should not be lost by official imbecility and military corruption.

Lord J. RUSSELL argued that the adoption of the amendment would only hang up the whole question in suspense for another year, and he therefore supported the motion, as the question, having been fairly raised, ought to be settled as soon as possible. He thought, moreover, that there were grave defects in the constitution of the Company, and that the exercise of authority in the name of the Queen would be a change of great and permanent advantage.

Mr. DISRAELI, although he had long been of opinion that the direct use of the name of the Crown in the government of India would be productive of great benefit, was fully convinced that the measure now produced would have a precisely contrary effect, for it would completely disturb the financial relations between England and India, where there was now a chronic deficit of two millions and a half, which in future would most likely be increased to four millions, and he would not take seven millions for the deficit which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce in the finances of the country within a month if the bill were passed.

Lord PALMERSTON having replied, and Mr. Newdegate said a few words, the House divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	318
For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	173
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	145

Leave was therefore given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 12th inst.—a more detailed account of which appeared in the Saturday edition of this Journal last week:—

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Brougham, in moving for some returns, called attention to the existing state of the law of debtor and creditor, and enforced the expediency of totally abolishing the penalty of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of proved fraud. After some remarks from the Lord Chancellor the motion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. Hardy, Sir G. Grey stated that he hoped in the course of the present Session to bring in a bill for the regulation of public-houses.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. Berkeley, said that he intended to propose the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. The motion that the House, on rising, should adjourn to Monday, gave rise to the usual miscellaneous series of remarks and questions, in which the despatch of Count Walewski, the Cantillon legacy, the instructions to Lord Elgin, and various other topics, were successively brought under notice. The formal motion was ultimately agreed to, and the House passed on to the regular business appointed for the night's sitting.—On the motion of Sir G. Grey, the City of London Corporation Bill was read a second time.—Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of India. He proposed to abolish the present Court of Directors, and substitute a President and Council for the administration of affairs in India. The President would be a member of the Government of the day, and responsible to Parliament in the fullest sense of the word. The Council would consist of eight members, appointed by the Crown for a period of eight years, but two of whom would retire by rotation every second year. These councillors must have been directors of the Company, or resident for a certain period in India. They were to have £1000 per annum salary, but not to be eligible for seats in the House of Commons. The President would have the attributes of a Secretary of State, and be assisted by an under-secretary, sitting in that House. In the Council the opinion of the President was to be paramount and final, except with regard to questions affecting revenue, on which he must obtain the concurrence of at least four other members. On the question of patronage, the noble Lord entered into many details, showing, as the ultimate result of the proposed arrangements, that no additional privilege of that description would fall into the hands of the new President or his colleagues in the executive government. He concluded by replying, in anticipation, to sundry objections that might be urged against the measure which he asked leave to introduce.—Mr. T. Haring moved an amendment setting forth the opinion that it was not expedient at present to legislate for the government of India. The hon. member, in support of his motion, adverted in detail to the existing exigencies of the country, produced by the still unextinguished revolts, and contended that the present moment was altogether unfit for the accomplishment of changes so extensive as those which the proposed bill would inevitably inaugurate.—Sir E. Perry maintained that the measure was excellent in principle, and not ill-timed. It ought, in his opinion, to have been brought forward long since. The extinction of the East India Company had for years been a much-needed reform. The system had become useless, cumbrous, and fettered.—Mr. M. Milnes controverted the assumption that the existing double-government system had deserved abolition. The present time was, at any rate, most inexpedient for legislation on the subject.—Mr. Vansittart also contended that the East India Company were unjustly condemned. The evils arising from the present system were enormously exaggerated. Before attempting to pass new acts they ought to inquire into the causes of the pending mutiny, and the authors of the recent disastrous policy of annexation.—Mr. Ayrton, from a long residence in India, had derived experience which convinced him that our Eastern empire ought not any longer to be left under the administration of a trading company. In support of this conclusion he appealed to various passages in the past history of the British rule in India.—Mr. Elphinstone defended the Company, under whose administration the Indian empire had been successfully gained and governed. The blunders that might have been committed would, he believed, be traced to the interference of the home Government.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that two positions were assumed by the advocates of the Company. It was said that they had conquered India, and established there a model administrative organisation. Both of these assumptions he denied. Tracing the course of recent changes, Sir G. C. Lewis argued that the Company had by successive steps lost their trading monopolies, and dwindled into a subordinate and almost fictitious position as a political power. The system had become a delusion, and ought to be abolished. It was most requisite that some one should be responsible for Indian government, but when Parliament wished to exact responsibility they must concentrate. On this principle the present measure had been founded. He proceeded to notice and combat in detail the various objections that had been urged against the bill, either upon the question of patronage or the unfitness of the time for its introduction.—Mr. R. Mangles controverted some of the historical deductions advanced by Sir G. C. Lewis, and vindicated the policy of the East India Company, both in the past and present century.—On the motion of Mr. Roebuck the debate was then adjourned.—The remaining business on the paper was then disposed of.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE was the subject of a numerous meeting on Wednesday night in Freemasons' Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Malcolm Lewin, late Judge of Madras, and the proceedings, which were entirely unanimous, included a petition for the restoration of Oude to its natural possessors.

Manchester has just held a meeting on the Oxford Middle Class Examination scheme. Eighty-one candidates are already prepared to come forward in that city, and a resolution was passed inviting the University to send down examiners.



THE BRIDAL TOUR.—ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AT ANTWERP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—THE ARRIVAL AT ANTWERP.

WE have already described this very interesting scene of the Royal progress. The following are somewhat fuller details.

The firing of the guns at Fort Lillo, nine miles below Antwerp, precisely at three o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd, was the first signal of the approach of the Royal squadron. After passing that station, which marks the frontier line between Belgium and Holland, the Royal travellers behold on either side nothing but a flat expanse of land, brown, bare, and marshy, and intersected in all directions by muddy and stagnant canals. Plantations border the horizon in the distance, but nearer the river one solitary oak stands, the sole representative of his tribe over a large tract of country. At length the tower of the Cathedral of Antwerp was seen lifting its beautiful and delicate form into the sky, and, as the flotilla rounded bend after bend of the river, the spires of the magnificent churches which embellish the city came one by one into view. The squadron was saluted by Fort du Nord, the guns of which were just visible above the earthworks, and, amid the noise and smoke thus occasioned, the Royal yachts passed the heavily-armed batteries on the south bank of the Scheldt, the entrance to the new docks, and the double line of fortifications. A few more turns of the paddle-wheels, and they glide majestically into a scene of singular beauty. As far as the eye can reach, the river, here as broad and as deep as the Thames at Greenwich, flows in a straight line, its bosom untroubled by the stroke of a single oar. Along the left bank is a green dike, so high that it almost conceals the landscape behind it, terminating in the fortified point known as the Tête de Flandre. But on the right bank are seen a series of magnificent quays, more than a mile in length, planted with a double row of trees, and lined by handsome edifices. (See the large illustration at pages 184, 185.) They are crowded with people, some of them wearing costumes of the most quaint description, and from the windows of many of the houses are flying the flags of England, Prussia, and Belgium. Only a few vessels, chiefly small river steamers, are lying alongside the quays, but the basins at the bottom of the town are well filled with shipping, gaily dressed in the brightest colours. The *Victoria* and *Albert*, with the Prussian flag at the main and the union-jack at the fore, and decorated in the most tasteful manner, moved slowly up amid the shouts of the spectators. She anchored in the centre of the river, nearly opposite the Porte de l'Escaut, and was saluted by the guns of the citadel and by those of the Tête de Flandre. The *Fairy* passed between the *Victoria* and *Albert* and the quay, and dropped her anchor a little further up the river. Her example was followed by the *Osborne* and the *Vivid*. The *Caracra* also steamed up in the same direction, but before taking up her position by the side of her tiny consorts she returned the salute of the citadel with two broadsides, which seemed almost to shake the earth.

THE ARRIVAL AT POTSDAM.

BERLIN, February 6.

THE weather was cold, with a cloudy sky, and a slight thaw added nothing to the pleasure of walking; but nothing could chill the warm hearts of those who gathered in many thousands to welcome Prince Frederick William and his bride.

The railway station, gay with evergreens, flowers, and flags, was but the entrance to a vista, half a mile in length, leading over the bridge to the Palace, on either side of which were arches of evergreens, flowers, and flags, with occasional wreaths and arches across the road. Hundreds of swans were congregated on the river, their graceful forms and white plumage adding considerably to the ensemble. Every house was tastefully and gaily decorated, every available spot from which the procession could be seen—even to the dome and upper gallery of St. Nicolai—occupied, and the streets were thronged with anxious crowds.

The various trades, with banners and finely-executed models and emblems, from an early hour paraded the streets—their bands playing enlivening airs, and, as the time of expected arrival approached, took up their positions on either side of the route from the station to the Palace-gate. At about half-past three o'clock the booming of cannon announced that the Royal train was in sight, and then commenced that indescribable hum and motion in the crowd so expressive of anxious expectation. Soon after an aide-de-camp galloped along the line, and military music, and cheers—at first indistinct, but gradually swelling into mighty shouts of joy—heralded the cortège.

The procession, after passing over the bridge and through the principal streets, wound round the open space between St. Nicolai and the Palace, and at this moment formed an imposing spectacle.

The Hussars, in bright scarlet uniform, headed the long line, escorting three Royal carriages. Then—fit escort for a bridal—came the Royal Guard, their white uniform and gold helmets crowned with silver eagles, harmonising with the blue and silver of the state liveries attached to the carriage containing the Prince and Princess, another squadron bringing up the rear. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people, or the heartiness of the welcome, and every Englishman present must have felt his heart thrill with delight and satisfaction.

The cortège had scarcely entered the courtyard of the Palace when the crowd eagerly made its way round to that side of the building containing the state apartments. Very soon the whole space was covered with a mass of human beings, and cheer after cheer ascended, till the Prince, opening a window, led the Princess Royal forward, and the Royal pair bowed their acknowledgments. (See the engraving upon the front page.)

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BERLIN.

The large illustration at page 189 is a general view of the city of Berlin, which has just been the scene of the festivities in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The situation of the capital of Prussia, in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, is uninteresting; but, where nature has done so little, art has succeeded in producing one of the finest cities in Europe. In the front of the view is the winding River Spree, and its principal bridges. On the left is the Royal Schloss, or King's Palace; and the large colonnaded and domed building on the right is the Arsenal: it is one of the finest buildings in the city, a distinction highly characteristic of so military a people as the Prussians. The buildings, it will be perceived, are not laid out entirely in long continuous streets, but are also broken up into squares and blocks; and the monotony of their architecture is effectively relieved by trees. But the glory of the city in this way is the street named "Unter den Linden," from a double avenue of lime-trees which form a shady walk in its centre, while on each side of it runs a carriage road. This is the principal promenade in the city. The view along it is terminated by the Brandenburg Gate, copied from the Propylæum at Athens. The passing of the procession of the Prince and Princess Frederick William through this noble street had a remarkably fine effect.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Dublin Corporation met on Saturday to take action against Mr. Roebuck's proposed measure to abolish the Irish Viceroyalty. They passed a resolution strongly condemning the proposal, and adopted a petition to Parliament.—A public meeting was held on Monday in Dublin to oppose the abolition of the office of Viceroy. Lord Howth proposed the first resolution, to the effect that Mr. Roebuck's motion, coupled with Mr. Horsman's attack on the office of Viceroy, made it a duty on the part of the meeting to resist by all constitutional means a proposal to insult the Irish people, and to compromise the interests of the Crown itself. Colonel Taylor seconded the resolution, which, with others of a similar tenor, was adopted.

SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, the newly-elected member for Reigate, has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Surrey Archeological Society; and the Bishop of Winchester has finally arranged that the summer congress of the society shall be held on Tuesday, the 13th of July, at Farnham Palace.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday, Lord Henley (Liberal) and Colonel Cartwright (Conservative) being the rival candidates. So noisy were the proceedings that neither candidate could obtain a satisfactory hearing; the show of hands, however, was in favour of Lord Henley. The polling took place on Thursday, and the official declaration of the poll will be made to-day (Saturday).

A CHRISTMAS-TREE FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN IN INDIA.—About six hundred children of all ages belonging to the European troops who have been sent on service against the rebels in the Upper Provinces being collected at Dum-dum—the artillery and laboratory station of the Lower Provinces, which is about nine miles from Calcutta—some kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen proposed opening a subscription to give these poor lone children a Christmas-tree. The benevolent proposal was so well responded to by the public of Calcutta, including, of course, great numbers of the children, that, besides gifts of all sorts, a fatted calf, a fat sheep, cuffs and collars, baskets of toys, clothing, currants and raisins, &c., subscriptions poured in amounting to 3000 rupees, or £300 sterling—which was as carefully expended as it was generously contributed.

THE COURT.

The incident of Court life during the present week has been the opening levee of the season, which took place on Thursday, and was very numerously attended.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took leave of his illustrious relatives on the 11th inst., and returned to the Continent. On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen received a visit from the Duchess of Kent, who dined with her Majesty in the evening. The Prince of Wales, the Hanoverian Minister, the Danish Minister, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord and Lady Colchester, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord and Lady Overstone, and Colonel Sir Henry Storks had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice inspected Battersea Park and the new bridge. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the Duchess of Kent, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce.

On Friday her Majesty received the address of the two Houses of Convocation.

The Court is expected to leave town for Osborne early in the ensuing week.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St James's Palace on Wednesday, March 10, and on Wednesday, March 17, at two o'clock.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Van Dockum, the newly-appointed Danish Minister at this Court, has taken a mansion in Lowndes-square, where the business of the Legation will in future be conducted.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister has left town for the Continent, and will remain absent during the next two months for the benefit of his health.

The marriage of Miss Anson and the Hon. Colonel Curzon, younger son of Earl Howe, took place on Monday last at Repton, in Derbyshire.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A grand banquet was given on Saturday last to Dr. Livingstone by the members and friends of the Geographical Society, previous to the departure of the missionary traveller to occupy his post of British Consul to the Portuguese settlements in Southern Africa, to which he has recently been appointed by her Majesty.

The banquet was presided over by Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Geographical Society; who was supported on the right by Dr. Livingstone, and on the left by the Duke of Argyll.

Sir Roderick Murchison announced to the meeting the gratifying fact that on that day Dr. Livingstone had been honoured with an interview by the Queen, who had heartily wished him "God speed." Sir Roderick, in proposing "Success to the expedition," expressed his confident belief that it would realise the great and beneficent objects for which it was undertaken.

Dr. Livingstone, who, in responding to the toast, was deeply affected by the hearty welcome he received, spoke with modesty of his exertions in Africa, saying that any success which might have attended his efforts to open up that country rested upon his entering into the feelings and the wishes of the people of the interior. He expressed his gratification that Captain Beedingfield, and many gentlemen experienced in geology, in botany, in art, and in photography, were to be associated with him in his expedition; and said that, though he did not hope for any speedy result from the expedition, he was sanguine as to its ultimate result. In conclusion he thus referred to Mrs. Livingstone:—"My wife will accompany me in this expedition, and I believe will be most useful to me. She is familiar with the languages of South Africa, she is able to work, she is willing to endure, and she well knows that in that country one must put one's hand to everything. In the country to which I am about to proceed she knows that the wife must be the maid-of-all-work within while the husband must be the jack-of-all-trades without, and glad am I indeed that I am to be accompanied by my guardian angel."

The Doctor's speech was received with frequent bursts of applause, and at its close the company gave "Three times three for Mrs. Livingstone;" and that lady bowed from the gallery in acknowledgment of the compliment.

Many addresses were delivered, and the Duke of Argyll (referring to sinister rumours to the effect that the Government was prepared to acquiesce in the slave-trading policy of France), speaking, as he said, "on authority," denied that on the question of the slave trade the view of the Cabinet had undergone any change.

DEATH OF BISHOP WILSON.—The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, of January 2, contains an official notification of the death of this eminent prelate:—"With deep sorrow the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council publicly notifies the death this morning of the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, Lord Bishop of Calcutta. After a career of pious Christian usefulness as a metropolitan, extending through a quarter of a century, marked by a zeal which age could not chill, and by an open-handed charity and liberality which have rarely been equalled, this venerated prelate has closed his long life, leaving a name to be remembered and honoured throughout British India. The Governor-General in Council requests that the principal officers of Government, civil and military, and all who may desire to take this opportunity to mark their respect for the memory of the deceased bishop, will attend the sad ceremony of his interment. The flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high at sunrise on the morning of Monday, the 5th of January, which will be the day of the funeral." The *Hurkaru* gives some particulars of the bishop's end:—"His health for many months past had been failing. He had paid a visit to the Sandheads lately, in the hope of gaining strength, but he returned more feeble than before, on Tuesday last. During the late few days of his life he was getting gradually worse, and, considering his advanced age and late infirmities, his death could scarcely be said to excite surprise. The funeral yesterday afternoon (Monday, Jan. 5) was attended by a large number of residents at Calcutta."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Arch-deaconry*: The Rev. J. Evans, Rural Dean, Vicar of Llanbaldy, and Rector of Llanglwydwen, Carmarthenshire, to Carmarthen. *Canonry*: The Rev. J. H. Marsden, Rector of Great Oakley, Essex, to Manchester. *Rectorcy*: The Rev. P. V. M. Fillen, to Biddisham, Somerset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. P. Freeman, to Thorverton, Devon; Rev. J. H. Hext to Kingsteignton, with Highweek, Devon. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. J. St. John Blunt to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Ranger of Windsor Park. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. A. Braddell to Leny, diocese of Meath; Rev. H. R. Hughes to Penrhos-Llwyg, Anglesea. *Curacies*: The Rev. P. H. Boissier to Great Marlow, Bucks; Rev. C. S. Guille to Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Rev. J. E. C. Husband to Childecock, Dorset; Rev. F. Jourdain to St. Peter, Manchester; Rev. S. W. Morton to Christ Church, Nailsea, Somerset; Rev. W. Stone to Marshwood, Dorset; Rev. F. N. Wetherell to Kilmoon, diocese of Meath.

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., Thursday evening lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill, has commenced his usual course of Lent lectures. Subject, "Scenes in the Life of Christ"—being the third series from that inexhaustible source.

ELLI'S PATENT ELUTRIATOR FOR DECANTING WINE, &c.—By means of this instrument a bottle of wine is conveyed, unshaken, from the bin, at once secured for uncorking, and, without further adjustment, poured off bright. The mechanical appliance employed to support the bottle as it is raised is the contact of an eccentric cam with a sextant which is a true portion of a circle; the deviation in diameter of the eccentric is geometrically computed to offer just so much resistance as is required to sustain the bottle at any angle; thus, in the act of tilting, the motion is rendered perfectly steady and smooth, is under control, and as expeditious as possible. Friction in this simple mechanism being scarcely any, or, if any, always compensated, there is no liability of its disarrangement. The sextant may be depressed in the least degree (to stop the flow), or released when the operation of decanting is completed, by pressing back the cam from the surface of the sextant.

DEATH OF WOMBEWELL'S ELEPHANT "CHUBBY."—About three months ago a large tumour weighing 4lb. was removed from "Chubby's" right side. The wound appears to have been healed prematurely, for since that time the animal was never well, and continued to lose flesh almost daily. On Wednesday week the collection travelled from Essington-lane to Hartlepool, a distance of about fifteen miles. "Chubby" and his fellow-companion travelled under a covered van, and as they were entering the town "Chubby" fell to the ground from exhaustion. Great efforts were made to raise him, and large quantities of stimulants were given him. But all was of no avail, and after about two hours poor "Chubby" breathed his last. His companion was taken out of the van, and walked through the streets to the market-place. He was then raised from the ground on to the false floor of the van, and dragged into the town. He was about twenty years old, and weighed nearly five tons.

A NOVEL IDEA.—Mr. Howard Paul has made application to give his musical entertainment "Patchwork" on board the *Leviathan* steamer during her trial trip, which, it is hoped, will take place about the latter part of August.

METROPOLITAN TOLL REFORM.

A PETITION on this important subject from the "traders and residents" of the northern districts of the metropolis has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Duncombe. The petition gives a full detail of the evils of the system; and, after pointing out the inconvenience resulting to the public generally from this method of raising the money necessary for repairing the roads ("the toll-gates round London being fixed in situations the most inconvenient and vexatious to travellers"), and showing, among the many gross anomalies of the present scheme, how especially burdensome it is to the northern suburbs, concludes by praying for "the abolition of all turnpike gates, tolls, and bars, within a six-mile radius of Charing-cross, and that in future the sums requisite for road repairs may be raised by a less offensive mode than turnpikes near the metropolis." As one proof, among many, of the unequal incidence of these taxes on transit, it may be stated that in the parish of Islington there are twelve toll-gates, twenty toll-bars, and nine different tariffs of toll; whilst in Belgravia and some other districts there is scarcely a toll to be found.

The *Morning Advertiser*, commenting on this petition, has the following judicious remarks:—

The Toll Reform Association is pursuing its labours in a manner which entitles it to the confidence and support of the public. As the subject is again to be submitted to the notice of the House of Commons, we beg to bespeak in its favour the consideration of honourable members, as it is one of very great practical importance. Gentlemen who, not satisfied with a canter along Rotten-row, ride or drive into the environs of the metropolis, have some practical acquaintance with the annoyance arising from the interruption of egress from London in every direction they may wish to travel, and they may easily imagine the greater inconvenience experienced by the trading and humbler classes, who cannot pass through our hecatombpolis without being victimised by the inexorable toll-farmer or his deputy.

Let it be noticed that the gates of London amount to 117, and that, the mileage being 123 miles, there is an obstruction to nearly every mile of this vast area; and that within four miles of Charing-cross the gates and bars are now 87, being 16 more than the whole tract in 1830. The only plea for our being thus pent up, and hedged about in every direction, is the plea of necessity, which, however, cannot be applied in this case. It is not necessary to extract from the pockets of the travelling public the large sums of which they are muled. The petition states that the Commissioners have for many years been in the habit of raising, at least in one of our districts, more tolls than are necessary for the repair of the roads in that district. We refer to the district of Islington and Camden-town, the traders and residents in which make out a grievance that ought to be heard and redressed. For this district the petitioners state that the Commissioners have done nothing in the way of removal of toll-bars until last year, when the tariff was reduced one-third, although the tolls collected amount to two thousand a year more than is required for keeping the roads in repair.

We hope that the Government will not give the Toll Reform Association any opposition, or cause any lengthened delay in securing an object which, being recommended by its justice and practical utility, cannot fail to receive all the popular support necessary to its final triumph.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY IN AMERICA.

THIS distinguished song-writer is now giving a course of lectures in the chief towns of the United States. We have recorded his success at Boston, at New York, and elsewhere. The *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* of January 20 thus records the reception of the poet-lecturer at Cincinnati on the previous evening:—

Dr. Mackay gave his lecture on "Poetry and Song"—being the first lecture of the second series of winter lectures of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association—last evening (Tuesday, Jan. 19), before one of the most numerous and one of the most distinguished audiences that ever convened in Smith and Nixon's Hall. The spacious room was absolutely full, and the spectacle presented by the mass of eager auditors of both sexes was good to behold. The stage was occupied by numerous eminent citizens, consisting of venerable pioneers, the three distinguished Judges of the Superior Court, two Judges of Common Pleas, and some dozen ex-Presidents of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

Mr. Mackay was presented at half-past seven o'clock, and his lecture occupied about an hour. It was a great success. The composition gave universal pleasure, and vindicated the title of the lecturer to the distinction of an accomplished judge of lyric poetry. His manner of treating his topic displayed the supremacy of true poetry, and it was beautifully suggested by him, in treating of Song, that "it came to men like the cheering voice of a friend, gladdening them in their daily toils, and, like the wayside flower, sheds its grateful fragrance upon the heart of the humblest, as well as the mightiest, in its sweet sympathies."

After giving some of the most striking points of Dr. Mackay's lecture on "Poetry and Song" (a summary of which has appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), the *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* thus concludes:—

At the close of the lecture, which was frequently and warmly applauded, Dr. Mackay charmed the audience with a perfect little gem of poesy, "The Primrose," which he prefaced by relating the following beautiful incident which was the inspiration of his muse:—"There are no primroses in Australia. One was carefully inclosed in a glass case and taken from the mother country to Melbourne. Its arrival was announced by a single paragraph in a newspaper. The people thronged to see it in the harbour in such multitudes that it became necessary to call the police to preserve order. It was afterwards conveyed to the shore, where it was followed in gay procession by the people. It was then deposited in a store, fresh, thrifty, and luxuriant, where it was visited by thousands upon thousands." "I read it," said the lecturer, "in New England, where they have no primroses. I don't know whether you have any in Ohio." He also read an exquisite little song, "The Seasons." Both poem and song were applauded to the echo.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1858.—This very useful manual, in its twenty-sixth year, has just appeared. The requisite changes have been made with the editor's usual vigilance; and they are important, as the following *résumé* shows:—"The result of election petitions has been to displace several members who were returned at the general election; this, with other causes, has ejected more than thirty members from the House of Commons since the dissolution of Parliament. The population and registered electors of every county and borough have been inserted from the last returns for 1857. Members' votes in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament, and their votes against the Chinese war, have also been recorded against each title; as have also the votes given against church rates, together with the votes of Conservatives in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy in China, and those of Liberals against the Government. The close balance of parties has rendered increased vigilance necessary in recording the politics of each member. In all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political opinions, and the entire work has been revised from the first article to the last.

SOMETHING HISTORICAL.—The *Revue de Paris* being now suppressed, the Government publication, the *Revue Contemporaine*, has it all its own way. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday quotes an article from its last number, which culls from the decrees of the Star Chamber and other judicial decisions in the worst times of English history instances of persecution of the press which it holds up as fit precedents to be followed in France at the present day. This official review tells the French public that at the end of the last century English journalists were so habitually in prison that they were commonly called inhabitants of Grub-street, where the gaol was in which they were confined! A great deal has been written at various times about Grub-street, its poor authors, or its journals, and its literary fame, but we have yet to learn that it had ever been a prison-house!

CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.—Yesterday week both Houses of Convocation were formally prorogued until August next. Convocation has been chiefly occupied during its short session in considering the reports on "missionary efforts at home and abroad" presented by committees of both Houses. These reports contain a great mass of useful and valuable matter, and promise important practical results. On the Liturgy, on the proposed revision of it, and on occasional services the Bishops spoke freely and strongly, with very slight differences of opinion.

WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—The sixth annual Court of Governors of this charity was held at the Dispensary, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday—the Rev. Canon Dale in the chair. The report of the committee stated that there had been 3317 applications for relief during the past year—an excess of 1177 on those of the previous year, and that the subscriptions had also increased, but not in the same ratio. The practice of the dispensary had been open to medical men, and several gentlemen of high professional standing, as well as students, had occasionally attended. Thanks were accorded to the committee of management, and to Mr. Hunt, the surgeon to the dispensary, by whose skill and industry it had been raised to its present useful and promising position.

ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—On Thursday week Mr. Wainwright, a schoolmaster, of Littleborough, near Rochdale, whilst returning from Manchester by railway, was assaulted in passing through the Summit tunnel by a well-dressed man in the same compartment, who threw the contents of a bottle in his face and held him by the throat till he was insensible, and then robbed him of a watch and £9 10s. The thief escaped at the Walsden station.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DETAILS of the long-deferred attack upon Canton happily lack the painful interest derivable from the fact that even success in a military operation involves the loss of valuable lives, but the account will be eagerly read, and the skill of our commander will be appreciated, by those who are capable of forming, from reading, a truthful conception of the scene described. Shot and shell have been expended with scientific profusion, and Christian lives have been proportionately saved. The attack was also made with as much humanity as was compatible with the desired result, and the city itself was injured as little as possible, the object, of course, being to reduce its defences. Whether the street of Perpetual Joy altogether realises its name just now, or the street of Love and Benevolence be entirely the happy valley which its title imports, may be questionable, but it is certain that the inhabitants were exposed to no unnecessary destruction. Our own losses were slight, and the heights commanding Canton were in the hands of the victors before the old year closed. The narrative breaks off provokingly short, but the next mail will probably tell of an unconditional surrender of a place no longer tenable; and, should the obstinate Yeh continue to hold out, he will be in at least as much peril from his own people as from ourselves. A post of honour was given to the French, in consideration of their bringing but a small force into the affair; and we doubt not that by this time letters have been received in France announcing that the French took Canton, but admitting that some English who were also engaged proved themselves not unworthy imitators of the valour of their allies—at least, this was the style of the Crimean Complete Letter-writer for France; and we suppose that it may be said of the Gallic heroes that *celum, non animam, mutant*. And, as *Uncle Fozzle* remarks in the play, "After all, what does it matter?"

The introduction of the bill for abolishing the double Government in India has been the Parliamentary event since we last wrote, and long discussions on that all-important topic have been the natural consequences. Those who study the subject in earnest (and who should not?) will be satisfied with no cursory reference to the measure; but it may be well to say here that the grand features of the bill are the abolition of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and the substitution of a Council of eight to govern India, under a Minister of the Crown. The Council is to be named by the Sovereign, but must be chosen from Directors or from persons qualified by residence or service in India to advise the President. The Indian army is transferred to the Queen of England. The arrangements in India itself are left undisturbed. This, all detail omitted, is the Government bill, and the Company oppose it, on the ground that no legislation is necessary, and that such legislation is inexpedient. The contest is narrowed to these issues.

It seems necessary, in the conflict of authority, to suspend our judgment on General Windham. Sir Colin Campbell, who was reported to have been incensed into noble wrath at the disaster connected with Windham's name, has mollified sufficiently to write a special despatch, in which, in guarded fashion, certain acknowledgments are made to the General, and he is recommended to a "protection" which an officer who had done his duty would hardly seem to need. The Duke of Cambridge, in the Lords, made a eulogistic speech in reference to General Windham, but appeared to travel out of any record that is before the public. Private correspondence alleges that the General has not conducted himself with modesty and discretion; and one gathers that a certain part of the officers from home are encouraged to set themselves up against the Indian service, and to give Sir Colin unnecessary trouble, because they do not find things exactly to their tastes, or because he has no leisure to instruct their ignorance, and employs men who are ready made to his hand.

Much excitement prevails upon the subject of the Conspiracy Bill, and the supposed readiness of our Government to conform to Continental practice in regard to the detection and conviction of persons actively disaffected towards foreign Sovereigns. Meetings on the question have taken place, and though the spokesmen have not included men of any particular weight with the country (rabid contributors to a *gobemouche* newspaper, and lecturers who appertain to Piccadilly exhibitions, not being exactly the natural leaders of the people), they have collected so many auditors, and received so much approbation, that it is evident how much the public mind has been stirred. A great assemblage is invited to Hyde Park to-morrow (Sunday), and, one way and another, the Conspiracy Bill will be more widely discussed than its originators calculated. The arrest of a refugee, called Bernard, who was a friend of Orsini, and against whom as yet there is little legal proof, whatever moral conviction we may have of his approval of the recent attempt, has given fresh stimulus to the agitation, though Bernard is apprehended under no new law, and will be dealt with by a police magistrate in the ordinary manner.

Readers who are old enough to remember the name of Krudener in connection with that of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia may care to notice that the son of the lady whose prophetic ravings and follies produced a very indescribable effect upon the mind of the Monarch has just died at an advanced age. A poet's rhyme often preserves for ages a name that otherwise would pass away. Moore concludes one of his exquisite little political squibs—a narrative of a dream—with the words:—

And Madame Krudener, the she-prophet,
May make just what she pleases of it.

The banquet to which we adverted last week has been given to Dr. Livingstone, who addressed the brilliant audience with his usual calm good sense and earnestness, and depicted, in lively colours, the real practical benefits which he hoped to be the means of causing both to Africa and to England, by aiding in opening up the River Zambesi. The gallant traveller will soon be on his way, and a nobler crusade against slavery, cruelty, and ignorance, was never undertaken by a worthier champion.

Trials of various kinds attract some interest. The directors of the British Bank are now arraigned before Lord Campbell; but the army of counsel retained for the defendants renders it impossible that any calculation can be made as to the endurance of the investigation. The Chief Justice has requested that the journals will abstain from comment until the case is over. The unfortunate jury of merchants selected to try the accused made a piteous appeal to have some compensation for their great sacrifice of time; but from the Judge's intimation it would appear that, if they are kept from their business for a fortnight, they must be content with a guinea and the thought that they have served their country. It is difficult to say how such cases can be dealt with. It would be most objectionable to pay a jurymen in such a way that the office should be regarded as one to be sought for, and it is equally objectionable to make it so onerous that the class whence jurors should be selected evade that duty, and leave it to idle folks. Theoretically, every man is concerned in promoting the due

execution of justice; but practically the best men would rather permit justice to be administered by rough hands than be taken from their own avocations for days and days together. Another trial of interest is that of Conway and Ryan, the Irish priests, who so flagrantly misconducted themselves in the Carlow election; and as we have not the list of jurors, with their politics annexed, it is impossible to say whether they will regard the conduct of the priests as that of patriots or ruffians.

There is actually a fear lest the Mormon difficulty should cease to be an American one, and be transferred to England. Elder "Bigamy Young" has, it is said, proposed to Mr. Buchanan that, if he will take the Mormon improvements in Utah at a valuation, the flock, 50,000 strong, will evacuate the Union and settle in Canada. The President, not unnaturally, is inclined to listen to this characteristic and business-like proposal, for the Mormons are an enemy whom it will be difficult and inglorious to conquer. But we imagine that Canada will protest against being made a Paradise of fools and knaves.

MUSIC.

THE success of "La Zingara" ("The Bohemian Girl") at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has been sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of the lessee and the composer. It has been given every opera night since its production down to Tuesday night inclusive, when the Queen and the Prince Consort, with some of the younger members of the Royal family, honoured the theatre with their presence. This, in addition to the choice of "The Rose of Castille" for one of the marriage festival entertainments, was a high compliment to Mr. Balfe and a just appreciation of the merits of a gifted English musician. The house was as crowded, and the applause as warm, as on the night of the first performance.

Mr. Lumley is bringing his cheap season to a close. It is to terminate on Saturday next, after a repetition of the operas in which Piccolomini and Giuglini have their most favourite parts—namely, *La Traviata*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *La Figlia del Reggimento*, *Il Trovatore*, and *La Zingara*. The great success and profitable results of these cheap performances appear to have induced the lessee to continue them much longer than he had originally intended. It is natural to make hay while the sun shines; and yet this course, in the present instance, is not unattended with some degree of risk. By giving cheap performances during so large a portion of the season (for last season, too, was terminated with a series of such performances) the public may be induced to consider cheapness as the normal state of things at Her Majesty's Theatre, and may be little disposed to submit to the old aristocratic prices for the same entertainment. The only way to avoid this consequence must be, when the season (properly so called) begins, to improve very greatly the quality of the performances. Not only must the company be strengthened—for, though it is sufficient for the small round of operas which have been given lately, yet it is inadequate to the exigencies of an extensive repertoire—but the orchestra, the chorus, and the mise en scène must be materially improved. This, we trust, Mr. Lumley is about to do; and, indeed, it is currently reported that we are to have a new soprano and tenor, both of them stars of the first magnitude; though, it is added, difficulties stand in the way, in consequence of "vested interests" in certain favourite characters claimed by the present members of the company. We give this, however, as we have it ourselves, only as one of the *on dits* of the hour.

THE NEW COVENT GARDEN THEATRE makes rapid progress, both externally and internally, towards completion; and the most strenuous exertions, it is understood, are making to have it ready to be opened before the end of May. Beyond this not a word is said as to the Royal Italian Opera arrangements on which any reliance can be placed.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S second performance of pianoforte music, on Tuesday evening, gave a signal proof of the fact that the English public fully appreciate excellence in the highest walks of art. Her rooms were crowded to the very doors—many persons, indeed, being unable to get within them; and this assemblage listened with rapt attention to a series of pieces by the greatest masters—Bach, Mozart, Dussek, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn—all of the most severe and classical kind, and received every movement with the warmest expressions of delight. Miss Goddard does not employ the ordinary means of attraction; she has no songs, no light and popular pieces; she relies wholly on herself and on the lofty character of the music she performs, and the result shows how well she is entitled to do so.

WE have more than once noticed the fact that the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn has become better known to all classes of the British public, and taken a faster hold of their taste and sympathies, than any oratorio whatever, with the single exception of "The Messiah." From a statement given by our contemporary, the *Musical World*, of the dates of the performances of "Elijah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, from the first production of the oratorio in 1837 to the 12th of the present month of February, it appears that out of 196 concerts, the number given by the society within that period, one-half of the whole were devoted to "The Messiah" and "Elijah"—"Elijah" having been performed fifty, and "The Messiah" forty-eight, times. At every performance of the one oratorio, as well as of the other, the hall is uniformly crowded to the doors.

THE programme of GENERAL REID'S COMMEMORATION CONCERT at Edinburgh on Saturday last was of an attractive character. It comprised solo and concerted pieces by the Misses Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. St. Alban, Mr. H. Braham, and Mr. Wallworth; a concerto of Beethoven and a fantasia of Thalberg by Miss Arabella Goddard; solos on the violin by Mr. Carrodus, a young performer of rising reputation; and orchestral pieces by an excellent band, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon. Many of our musical readers are aware that General Reid was an old *futatio* *per la musica*, a composer and flute-player, who bequeathed between £60,000 and £70,000 to the University of Edinburgh; the object of the bequest being (as the will expressly declares) the foundation of a professorship of music in the University. The fund became available twenty years ago, and the chair was founded; the professor's salary, out of the revenue of about three thousand a year which accrued to the University, having been fixed at three hundred; some allowance being also made for the expenses of the annual concert which, by the terms of the will, must be given in memory of the testator.

JULIEN has returned to London, after a very successful tour in the provinces. He had Grisi for his prima donna. The illustrious songstress has betaken herself to ballad-singing, and delighted the public wherever she went with the beauty, simplicity, and national character with which she warbled our English, Scotch, and Irish songs. During the last week of her tour she was prevented by indisposition from singing, and her place was supplied by Madame Enderssohn in a manner which everywhere gave entire satisfaction.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO left London on Saturday last for Italy, where she is to remain till the beginning of our London season.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—On Monday Mr. Roberts, the American tragedian, made his first appearance at this theatre, in "Othello." We have already described this actor's qualifications and disqualifications. A feeble physique, linked with an ambitious mind, must result in a comparative failure, though numerous proofs were given of intellectual aptitude; and Mr. Roberts deserves credit as a very sensible actor. Mr. Dillon, on the occasion, performed the character of *Iago*, and prospered in it beyond expectation. He certainly contrived to present an original portrait, which in costume and bearing was more thoroughly Venetian than any previous *Iago* we have witnessed. There was a buoyancy in its roguery, and a soldier-like *bonhomie*, that were exceedingly fresh and vigorous. Altogether, we may place this as decidedly one of the parts in Mr. Dillon's repertoire which the public will occasionally desire to witness. On Thursday Miss Helen Faucit appeared in the character of *Lady Macbeth*.

ST. JAMES'S.—Professor Wiljalba Frikell still continues to surprise the fashionable public with his legerdemain, the wonder of which is increased by its not being assisted with any apparent machinery. Professor Frikell brings back the old days of conjuring when the best feats were produced by manipulative skill. His adroitness is marvellous. Many distinguished visitors have recently honoured his performances. Among those may be mentioned the Siamese

Ambassadors and a numerous suite, the Persian Ambassador and suite, the Duchess of Sutherland and family, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Strathmore, Countess Persigny, Lord Blantyre and family, Lady Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Overstone and party, Lady Chewton, Lord Godolphin, Lord Burghersh, Lady Eastlake, Lord Methuen, Lady Peel, Lord Chelsea, Lady Ann Beckett, Lord Elcho, Lady Charles Wellesley, Lady C. Egerton, Lady Boyne, Lady Trelawny, the Countess Waldegrave, Lord Sefton, Lady Shelley, Lord De la Warr, Lady Raglan, Lord G. Lennox, Lord Exmouth, Lady Moncrieffe, Lady Chantrey, Lady Hislop, Sir Archibald and Lady M'Lean, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, Miss Burdett Coutts, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and family, and the Marquis of Ailesbury.

ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams renewed their engagement at this theatre. Two old pieces were acted—namely, "The Fairy Circle," and "Latest from New York;" with a new drama entitled "Yankee Courtship," in which Mrs. Williams is exceedingly amusing. This last piece is an eccentric farce, and provokes immense merriment. Mrs. Williams, as *Our Jenima*, personates her aunt, in order to make a mercenary English adventurer, named *Mr. Augustus Gas*, believe that *Miss Jenima* (so is aunt called) has not the property of which he is in pursuit. This is the scene in which all the items of Yankee courtship are given—how to fill the pockets with gingerbread; how to "munch apples together;" how to be distantly shy; and how to be gradually "hitching on;" with other whimsies of the same kind, surpassingly ridiculous, as they are rendered by the inimitable American actress, whose humour in such situations is irresistible. Her song of "Kemo Kimo" was unbouedly applauded.

TO-DAY the remains of LABLACHE are consigned to the tomb. The funeral takes place at Paris, whither the body, after having been embalmed, has been brought, in order to be laid in the family vault at Maisons-sur-Seine, which he had built for his wife. The interment is to be preceded by a great funeral service in the Church of the Madeleine, attended by the chief literary and artistic celebrities in Paris. His eldest son, Frederic Lablache, who has been for some time in Paris, returns immediately after the funeral. Her Majesty has shown her regard for the memory of her old vocal instructor by the kind expressions of regret and condolence addressed to his family.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE meetings at Lincoln and Nottingham have been principally marked by the success of Windhound's stock in both the two-year-old races. Arminius had not, however, the double luck of Greenwich Fair last year, as Snap, a filly from the Alvediston stud, who was nowhere at Lincoln, and Dutchman's Daughter, who persevered into a sixth place, after a wretched start, both beat him cleverly with his 5lb. penalty. The form is, we should fancy, rather moderate. Vandermeulin, of whom his owner was so proud by anticipation in his two-year old season, has come to something at last, although Gammon, who received 20 lb. for his two years, and beat him a head, was the veriest plater last year. Voltigeur's chestnut half-sister Martha, who was purchased for 300 guineas at the Royal sale of 1856, showed at Nottingham the speed which has latterly so distinguished this family, and never gave Odd Trick a chance at a mile; but it must be remembered that the spring scale of weights is most fearfully against the four-year-olds, who had here to give 31 lb. in a mile. None of the celebrated brood mares have foaled yet, with the exception of Blue Bonnet; and Phryne, who has had no foal these two seasons, is said to be at Lord of the Isles' paddocks. The cross is a most unusual one, on account of the double strain of Touchstone. William Day has, it is rumoured, purchased Ratan, who will leave some rare young hunters behind him in Yorkshire; and Mr. Robert Johnson announces the sale of the Rawcliffe yearlings (twenty-two colts and fifteen fillies) for April 13th. As yet there are no Newminsters in the lot.

The ensuing week has neither race nor steeplechase meeting to deck it, but, frost permitting, the great Waterloo meeting will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In fact, with the exception of a small one near Penrith, it may be said to have swallowed up all other fixtures, and it is good hearing that some more efficient means will be used to manage "the roughs," who especially infest Alcar, and mob sportsmen and judge, dogs and hares, on the second and third days. An unusual number of nominations to the Cup seem to be in the market, and we fancy that Sunbeam will be a rattling favourite on the day, and that, after its Ashdown Cup victory with Truth, Cumberland will be close up as of yore, or, like its Netherby Baronet, "know the reason why."

Wigan (the sire of last year's winner), and Hopmarket, almost the only one of the triple-wreathed Cerito's produce which has ever shown any running, are to be sold at Aldridge's to-day (Saturday), with some two dozen others.

The dinner to Mr. Farquharson was a most remarkable demonstration, and it is pretty plain that, unless "The old Squire" lends an active hand, and appears prominently among the "white collars" at the cover-side, it will be very difficult for any one else to show sport in Dorsetshire. In fact, gentlemen and farmers to a man resent the annoyance which has been given him, heightened as it was by Lord Portman's strange attack on his huntsman, Treadwell, and the very inopportune time, so shortly after a general election, which Mr. Digby made choice of, to warn him off his covers. During the last nineteen seasons Mr. Farquharson has hunted 2787 days, and killed 2638 foxes, besides accounting for 624 more. In one season the noses numbered 87 brace, but of late they have been much fewer, and even Cranbourne Chase has not held its own. Mr. Morell is undergoing constant annoyance by earths being wilfully left open, though this plan is preferable to the South Berkshire custom of fox-killing. It is only a wonder how the latter hunt gets on at all.

And now for Leicestershire. Mr. Tailby's hounds (who had their run of the season on Feb. 4) met at Withcote on Tuesday; found at Owston Wood, and had a good twenty minutes to ground: this was followed by a good hour from Launde Wood, but with "no nose" at the end of it. However, on the Saturday previous they had two splendid runs, and killed twice. The Duke's had a rare forty minutes on Feb. 11th. On Wednesday they found at Coston Court, and had a pretty burst of fifteen minutes to Garthorpe, where the fox was coused by some sheep-dogs; and a second fox, from Stoke Pasture, went to ground at the end of a mile. On the Saturday previous these hounds found at Holwell Mouth, and drove him to ground after a run in cover. They then found at the Old Mills, their fox making his point to Goodricke's Gorse, and so on towards Melton, and then, turning short back to Goodricke's Gorse, ran a ring by Plymouth and Newport Lodges, and eventually went to ground in the culvert in Lord Wilton's park at Melton; time, forty minutes. A ring, steeplechase pace, for fifteen minutes, from Sealford Gorse brought the next fox to hand, and after chopping a fox in Clawson Thorns they found another, which made its point by Wartonby Stone Pits to Grimston Gorse, and was run into some miles beyond. Three noses went home to Belvoir. On Monday they had also three runs; the last of them a remarkably good one from Spraxton Thorns. The latest account we have of Lord Stamford's is up to Friday week, when they had a second run of thirty-five minutes, clipping pace, from Shoby Scholes. With such a brilliant leash of huntsmen as Leicestershire now possesses Melton Mowbray ought to be fuller than it is.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Martha, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Grand Stand Handicap.—Tersichore, 1. Plumstone, 2.
Little John Stakes.—Snap, 1. The Dutchman's Daughter, 2.
Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Gammon, 1. Vandermeulin, 2.
Park Stakes.—Woodmote, 1. Fifi Paff, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Martha, 1. Prince's Mixture, 2.
Forest Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1. Silica, 2.
Selling Stakes for All Ages.—Steeple, 1. Cerisette, 2.
Great Annual Hurdle Race.—Miss Harkaway, 1. Border Chief, 2.
Hunt Cup.—Little Wonder, 1. The Miller, 2.

DERBY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Harrington Plate.—Florence, 1. Marander, 2.
Scarsdale Stakes.—Snap, 1. Dutchman's Daughter, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Chester, 1. Lady Hercules, 2.
Midland Steeplechase.—Old Dog Tray, 1. Forest Queen, 2.

THE BERLIN MUNICIPAL PRESENT TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Municipal Corporation of Berlin has displayed as much taste as liberality in the design of their magnificent present to the Royal pair. The gift consists of two silver candelabra and a silver vase, the latter mounted on a pedestal supported on three feet, and resting on a silver plate. The two candelabra and the slab carrying the vase are arranged symmetrically on a stand of ebony, in such a manner that the vase and the candelabra can be removed separately, and be used as ornaments for the table. The two candelabra contain a cluster of eight or ten lights each, the central stem of each consisting of figures emblematic of art, industry, commerce, &c., while the highest pinnacles exhibit the figures of Britannia and Borussia. The entire height of these very handsome branch candlesticks is between seven and eight feet.

The silver vase is about four feet high: on the body is represented in relief the festal entry of the Prince and Princess into Berlin, somewhat idealised, but containing about seventy portraits, not only of the prominent members of the municipality, but also of the present notabilities of art and science in Berlin. The vase stands on a silver slab four inches thick and thirty inches in diameter, on which a plan of Berlin, as it now is, is engraved, the outer border surrounding it bearing the emblems peculiar to each district of the town, and the inner containing the names of the municipal authorities of the time being. The cover to the vase is surmounted by a figure of Borussia, the allegorical personification of the city of Berlin. The silver plate stands on a pedestal thirty-four inches high; so that, in the whole, this centre-piece is full seven feet in height, to which also the height of the branch candelabra corresponds. The weight of the whole four pieces amounts to about five cwt.; the entire cost has been 30,000 thalers; and the intrinsic value of the silver contained in it about 14,000 thalers.

The presentation of this splendid gift took place on the morning of the 9th inst. in the apartments of the Prince and Princess Frederick William, after a *déjeuner dînatoire*. Their Royal Highnesses first received the congratulations of sixty young ladies—unmarried daughters of the various municipal officers of

the city—dressed in bridal array. The young ladies being drawn up in a semicircle, the Prince led in the Princess on his arm; on which the daughter of the Oberbürgermeister stepped forward, and, with a few suitable words, presented to the Princess a poem in the name of the city. After which the daughter of the Bürgermeister addressed the Prince in a short poem written for the occasion.

After the Prince had thanked the young ladies, and shaken the two spokeswomen by the hand, the semicircle opened and displayed to view the noble present which the city of Berlin had prepared for the young couple, and which was here mounted on a table, backed by a deputation of the municipality. The Oberbürgermeister begged their Royal Highnesses' acceptance of this offering in the name of the city of Berlin, and explained the intention of the artist in the allegorical forms introduced, on which the Prince answered:—

"I am extremely glad, gentlemen, that I have an opportunity to-day to express to you in my own and the Princess's name the thanks which we feel towards the city of Berlin for the great gratification it has caused us at our entry yesterday. It was impossible for us then to give utterance to our thanks. We were then rendered incapable of doing so by that which moved us both so deeply—by the extent of the lively interest and sympathy which manifested itself for us so uninterruptedly. Our entire journey has afforded us most touching proofs of attachment, and the festal reception in Berlin has formed a worthy keystone and finishing stroke to the whole, and will for ever remain unforgotten by myself and my wife. And this splendid present, for which we have further to present to you our most hearty thanks, shall remain as a pledge that the feelings that now exist between us shall remain unchanged."

The Princess added a few words of acknowledgment, and, after some cordial interchanges of kind expression on all sides, the deputation withdrew, to make room for the members of the two Houses of the Diet, who came up in *corpo* to present addresses to their Royal Highnesses. In consequence of this presentation of addresses, which the Houses had resolved on only at the eleventh hour, the various other deputations and presentations were obliged to be put off till another day. The hour or two of leisure thus acquired were devoted by the Prince and Princess to paying visits to their Royal relatives and the illustrious visitors here.



SILVER VASE AND CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM BY THE CORPORATION OF BERLIN.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION FOR THE KING'S PALACE AT BRUSSELS.—(SEE PAGE 186.)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BERLIN

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TRIAL OF THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.

The trial commenced on Saturday last at the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. The Prince of Wales, with his tutor, sat on the bench. There are several indictments to be tried; each indictment contains several counts, and each count recites a number of "overt acts." The first indictment charged Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, Loran de Wolfe Cochran, Alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron with a conspiracy to defraud. There were in this indictment six counts—the first charged a conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the bank, by inducing them through false representations to continue to hold shares in it, and otherwise have dealings with it; the second alleged a similar conspiracy against its creditors and customers; the third a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally; the fourth a conspiracy to defraud by inducing shareholders, through false representations, to take additional shares; the fifth a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally; and the sixth count charged a general conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Arundel, and several other persons named, of their money. The various "overt acts" alleged were as follows:—

- 1st—Publishing a false report for the year to December 31, 1855, declaring a dividend, and that new shares would be issued at a premium.
- 2nd—Issuing new shares knowing the bank to be in a failing condition.
- 3rd—Publishing a balance-sheet for the bank false in the amount of assets, in the provision for bad debts, and in the profit and loss account.
- 4th—Paying a dividend when no profits were made.
- 5th—Buying the bank's shares with the bank's money to keep up the price.
- 6th—Publishing a circular, September 10, 1855, to the shareholders, to induce them to buy new shares, when the bank was in a failing condition.
- 7th—Publishing an advertisement inviting persons to open accounts when the bank was approaching insolvency.
- 8th—Publishing an issue of 2000 more shares when the bank was failing.
- 9th—Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Atherton, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Joseph Brown appeared on the part of the Crown.
- 10th—Sir F. Thesiger's opening speech on Saturday lasted nearly five hours. The learned gentleman concluded in these words:—"Gentlemen, you can now appreciate the truth of the balance-sheet presented on the 1st of February, 1856, in which the defendants represented their affairs to be in a most flourishing condition. Wide-spread ruin has been scattered over the whole of the country, houses have been brought to destruction, families have been plunged from affluence into poverty, the hard earnings of industry, collected by long labour, have been entirely lost, and every one who has had connection with this bank has had to rue the day in which he trusted to the assumed fidelity and truthfulness of its directors." Sir F. Thesiger called "on the jury to keep the leading marks of the case steadily in view; and then to ask themselves—1st, What was the condition of the bank? 2nd, Could the defendants have been ignorant of it? and 3rdly, Had not the defendants, by false, fraudulent, and deceitful acts and contrivances, induced the public and the shareholders to believe that the institution was solvent, when in fact it was not so?"

Our space will not allow of our giving the details day by day of this huge trial, which is expected to "drag its slow length along" for a fortnight. The examination of one witness (Mr. Paddison) occupied three days.

ARREST OF A FRENCH REFUGEE.—At half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning M. Simon Barnard, a French refugee, was arrested by the London police, at his lodgings, 10, Park-street, Bayswater, charged with being concerned in the late conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French. Upon the police entering and showing their warrant from the Home Office, Barnard treated the matter in a good-natured way, and offered no serious resistance, simply asking permission to go up stairs to his bedroom for the purpose of changing part of his dress, which was refused. On going afterwards to the room in which he had slept on the previous night, the officers found a revolver, not loaded, and an instrument called a "knuckle-duster," a formidable article, supposed to be of Yankee origin, and made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of a man's hand, and having a projecting surface across the knuckles is calculated in a pugilistic encounter to inflict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. In a subsequent conversation which the prisoner had with his captors he stated that he had been French instead of English officers he would have shot them. M. Barnard was conveyed in a cab direct to Scotland-yard, where he was kept in close confinement during Sunday night. M. Barnard is about forty-five or fifty years of age and has for several years past employed himself as a teacher of languages. When Orsini was in this country M. Barnard was in the habit of accompanying him to the various places at which he delivered lectures. The prisoner was brought up at Bow-street on Monday. The witnesses were two French police-agents, and a clerk at the receiving-office of the South-Eastern Railway. One of the French police, the Chevalier Francois Etienne, produced the grenade found upon him. It was a pear-shaped vessel composed of two parts, which screw together, and when separated form two cups or bowls. On one of these bowls were twenty-five nipples, which the witness explained were charged with percussion-caps at the time it was taken from him. He also believed that the grenade was filled with fulminating powder, but he did not see it opened. The powder and caps had been since removed, so that the instrument was perfectly innocuous. The clerk, George Stephen Thomas King, gave the following evidence:—"I have known the prisoner about seven years. He came to me at the company's office on the 2nd of January, bringing a package like a square box, with a projection on the top, and covered by a rough material like canvas. The parcel was addressed to 'M. Outrequin, 277, Rue St. Denis, Paris.' I had asked him to declare its contents and value, and he said it contained two revolvers, value £12, and some samples of pitch, of no value. When I asked him to put his declaration into writing he replied, as nearly as I remember, 'I think I had better not do that; my name is known in France as a proscriber, and it might cause the detention of the package; adding that, as I knew him very well and knew the money was safe, there could be no occasion for it. I did not insist because the declaration is rather a money matter with us. He then made some inquiries as to passenger-trains and packets, and I gave him the hours of departure. I then said, 'M. Barnard, can you go to France again?' and he said, 'No, but I will go to France when that other one comes back here.' (Witness here made a gesture, pointing over his shoulder, in imitation of the prisoner's manner.) I said that would be a long while, and he said, 'Wait a little, you shall soon see.' He also said he alluded to 'your good ally.' When I heard of the murders, I communicated with the French Embassy the same day." Mr. Jardine remanded the prisoner, declining to accept bail. An application to deliver up some papers and an order for money found on the prisoner was refused.

THE CONSPIRACY BILL.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern "to protest against the surrender of English liberties at the dictation of a foreign Power." Letters full of encouragement were read from several members of Parliament whose attendance was prevented by an important debate in the House. Mr. John Bright said:—"I am not able to attend any public meeting, but I go heartily with the opposition to the Conspiracy Bill. I am very anxious, however, that any opposition to it should be conducted so as not needlessly to cause any irritation between this country and the people or Government of France." Mr. Lawrence moved the first resolution—"That any alteration of the laws of England under the menacing dictation of a foreign Power is calculated to endanger the national character and independence." He condemned the measure as most un-English, and the fact of its being introduced by a so-called English Minister made it more condemnatory and likely to tarnish the honour of this country. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Sexton, and supported by Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Beard rose to propose an amendment, but the meeting refused to hear him, and the resolution was agreed to with acclamation. After some similar resolutions had been passed the meeting separated.—An enthusiastic meeting to denounce the bill was held in the borough of Lambeth on Wednesday night. A resolution strongly denouncing the measure was unanimously adopted.—At other places in the metropolis meetings on the same subject have been held, and among the meetings advertised to be held is a monster meeting in Hyde-park on Sunday (to-morrow). Demonstrations against the bill are also about to be held in Liverpool, and at other important centres of political activity throughout the kingdom.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE. A special general meeting of the Court of Proprietors was held at the India House on Wednesday. Votes of thanks were passed, but not without opposition, to Lord Canning, and the leading civil and military officials in India, for the services they had rendered in suppressing the mutinies.

SALE OF MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—On Tuesday the Marylebone Theatre, situated in New Church-street, Marylebone, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, together with the scenery, fittings, &c., came under the hammer of Mr. Robins, at his rooms, Covent-garden. Let at £970 per annum, and held for an unexpired term of 63 years, at an annual ground-rent of £160 per annum. The biddings reached £2750, when it was bought in at the reserve price of £7000.

INDIAN MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.—A crowded meeting of the friends of missionary enterprise was held on Thursday in Exeter Hall. The object of the meeting was to devise means to extend the missionary field in India, which it was thought was peculiarly desirable at the present time. The platform was crowded, and amongst those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Chambers, Common Serjeant; Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P.; and others. Resolutions in conformity with the object of the meeting were unanimously passed.

HOLLOWAY FREE SCHOOL.—A handsome building in the Hornsey-road, formerly the Holloway Ragged School, has been reopened for the education of the poor and neglected children of the neighbourhood, under the patronage of the Vicar and the local Incumbents.

DRAMATIC SICK FUND ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the second anniversary festival of this association, established for the relief of indigent actors of all branches of the profession, whether musical, dramatic, or equestrian, took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Mr. B. Webster took the chair, supported by Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Shirley Brooks, &c. About 100 gentlemen, including some of the chief dramatists, sat down to dinner. The chairman advocated the cause of the charity with warmth and earnestness. One special and most praiseworthy feature in this association was that, unlike other institutions of the same kind, it did not wait till infirmity and old age had overtaken its applicants, but extended towards young and old a helping hand whenever its aid was most needed, and so regarded nothing but the need of the petitioner. During the course of the evening subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £120 were announced in the room. The healths of the chairman, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and other gentlemen, were afterwards drunk with enthusiasm, and the whole evening passed off with much éclat.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 943 boys and 893 girls, in all 1836 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1675.—In the two weeks of February the mortality of London has shown a slight tendency to decline. The deaths registered were—in the last week of the previous month, 1363; in the following week, 1314; and in the week that ended last Saturday, 1195: less by 117 than would have died if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued rapid accumulation of unemployed capital, both in the Bank of England and in the open market, has had the effect of further reducing the rates of discount "out of doors." Such is the abundance of money in the Stock Exchange that it is with difficulty loans can be effected on Government Securities at nominal rates. In Lombard-street the current quotation for the best paper is only 2½ per cent; and, in some instances, large sums have been lent at from 1½ to 2 per cent per annum. These rates have, as a matter of course, drawn considerable business from the Bank of England, and rendered it certain that the Bank must further reduce its minimum. On Thursday, however, the Directors made no further change in it.

Throughout the Continent, too, money is falling in value. At Hamburg the quotation is only 1½ per cent, and the French Government have reduced the interest on Treasury Bonds half per cent.

The amount now allowed on deposits by the joint-stock banks is only two per cent. The London and Westminster, as an exception, allows only one per cent on sums below £500. Although the Board of Trade returns show an increase of £6,328,237 in the shipments of British and Irish produce and manufactures last year, compared with 1856, we find a decrease in them in December, compared with the same month in 1856, of no less than £2,897,185. Since the returns were made up the exports have not increased, and whilst our outward trade continues in its present depressed state, we shall look in vain for any great activity in the money market. The Indian loan of £10,000,000 will, it is true, shortly make its appearance, and we learn that Russia is about to come forward for a large amount, or about £5,000,000; but these amounts will have very little influence, as they will not take off one tithe of the amount now waiting investment. We must bear in mind that nearly £1,000,000 in gold is now on passage from Australia; that large supplies of bullion will, in all probability, continue to arrive from New York for some time; that the Eastern exchanges are gradually becoming more favourable to this country; and that the Bank of France is not a buyer of gold in our market. These features point to a low range in the value of money for some considerable time, and, consequently, to great firmness in the market for all National Securities.

The imports of bullion have been liberal—viz., £111,100 from the West Indies, and £444,596 from New York; a portion of the latter, or £41,886, being on French account. A few parcels of gold have been forwarded to the Continent, chiefly as exchange operations; and £20,000 has been sent to the West Indies, chiefly in silver. The amount of gold sent into the Bank of England since the last return was made up is about £500,000; consequently, the stock of bullion is now about £17,000,000.

Throughout the week there has been considerable activity in the Consol Market, notwithstanding that some large sales of stock have been effected for money, and an advance of about one-half per cent has taken place in the quotations. In the Unfunded Debt a further rise has been maintained. On Monday the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 96½ 3/4; Consols for Transfer, 96½ 3/4; Ditto, for Account, 96½ 3/4; New Three per Cents, 96½ 3/4; India Bonds, 25s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 36s. prem.; Bank Stock was 224. Higher quotations were realised on Tuesday, the Reduced having touched 97½; Consols, 97; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1850, 1 13/16; Ditto, 1885, 18½ 3/4; India Bonds, 28s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 40s. premium; Bank Stock was 224. A further rise took place on the following day. The Reduced were at one time 97½; Consols, for Money, 97½; New Three per Cents, 97½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 82; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 40s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 100½; Bank Stock realised 224 to 226; and India Stock, 219 to 222. On Thursday very little change took place in prices, but the market was much less active. Consols, both for Money and Time, were done at 97½ 3/4; the New Three per Cents, 97½ 3/4; and the Reduced, 97½ 3/4. Exchequer Bills declined to 34s. and 38s. prem.; India Bonds sold at 27s. to 30s.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock was 226 to 227; and India Stock, 221 to 222.

The Foreign House has been very active during nearly the whole of the week, and prices generally have had an upward tendency. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1852, 101; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 20½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Ditto Three per Cents, 77; Mexican Three per Cents, 57½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84; Ditto Three per Cents, 20½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46½; Russian Five per Cents, 112½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½ 92; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Spanish New Deferred, 26½; Spanish Committees' Certificates of Coupon, 5; Turkish Six per Cents, 102½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½ 105½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95 fr. 75 c.; French Three per Cents, 69 fr. 62½ c.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Greek Bonds, 6½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 101½.

For Joint-stock Bank Shares the market has been very firm, and the quotations have shown a tendency to advance. Australasia have realised 86; British North America, 61; Colonial, 27½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18 ex div.; General Bank of Switzerland, 5; London and County, 29½ ex div.; London Joint Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 45½; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 20½; Union of Australia, 45; Ditto, New, 26½; and Union of London, 23½.

Rather a large business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities, at extreme rates, to a steady advance. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have marked 10½; London Dock, 100; Australian Agricultural, 25½ ex div.; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Canada Company's Bonds, 135 to 176; Crystal Palace, 1½; Eastern Steam, 5½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; London Discount, 3½; National Discount, 4; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 9½; Ditto, 2½; Oriental Gas, 1½; Demerara and Oriental Steam, 7½; Ditto, New, 17½; Royal Mail Steam, 65; and Scottish Australian Investment, 12½ ex div.

There has been a steady upward movement in the value of Railway Shares in which a full average business has been transacted. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 96; Caledonian, 97½; Chester and Holyhead, 38; Eastern Counties, 104; Eastern Union A. Stock, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24½; Great Northern, 107½; Ditto, A. Stock, 64; Ditto, B. Stock, 104½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 62½; Lancashire and Carlisle, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and Blackwall, 6½; Ditto, New, 2½; London and Brighton, 107½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 99½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; Midland, 100½; Northolt, 66½; North British, 54; North-Eastern—Bewick, 99½; Ditto, Leeds, 53½; Ditto, York, 84½; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27½; South-Eastern, 76½; Stockton and Darlington, 33½; Vale of Neath, 104½; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 18, 61.

Lines LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 13; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½ ex div.; Wear Valley, 3½ ex div.; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 101; Great Western Four per Cent, 88; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26, 5½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 137½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Stock, 103½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, first Guarantee, 122 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Debenture Stock, 97½; Scottish North-Eastern, Seven per Cent Stock, 119.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; Ditto, 18½; Ditto, Additional Capital A, 61; Ceylon, 2½; Eastern Bengal, 2 pm.; East India, 112½; Ditto, E. Shares, Extension, 7½; Geelong and Melbourne, 20; Grand Trunk of Canada, 42; Ditto, Six per Cents, Debenture, 84; Great Indian Peninsula, 22; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 21; Ditto, New, 13; Madras Four-and-a-Half per Cent Extension, 104½; Seinde, 11½; Ditto, Indus Steam Flotilla, 2½; Trinidad Scrip, 4 pm.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 64; Great Luxembourg, 61; Namur and Liege, 54; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 21; Recife and San Francisco, 9½ ex div.; Royal Danish, 18; Sambre and Meuse, 84; West Flanders, 44; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 94.

Mining Shares have been in steady request, at full quotations. Far Consols have sold at 21½; Sorthridge Consols, 14; Tamar Silver and Lead, 14; Tin Croft, 47; West Basset, 25; St. John del Rey, 13½; Cobre Copper, 40½; General, 16½; and United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE. February 12.—A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale here today, consisting of 100,000 bushels. For flour samples the demand ruled steady, at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per quarter. In the value of other kinds no change took place. Foreign wheat was in good supply, and steady request, on rather higher terms. The trade showed signs of animation, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for barley was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for oats was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for rye was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for malt was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for hops was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for sugar was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for coffee was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for tea was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for cotton was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for wool was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for skins was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for hides was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for tallow was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for butter was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for cheese was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for poultry was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for game was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for fish was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for vegetables was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for fruit was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for flowers was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for seeds was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for manure was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for lime was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for bricks was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for tiles was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for slates was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for stones was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for wood was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for iron was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for steel was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for copper was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. 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The market for rubies was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for sapphires was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for emeralds was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for garnets was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for amethysts was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for topazes was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for tourmalines was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for aquamarines was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for peridots was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for tsavorite was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for alexandrite was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for cat's paw was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for bloodstone was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for jasper was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for malachite was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for nephrite was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for jade was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for obsidian was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for onyx was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for carnelian was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for agate was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for chalcedony was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for amethyst was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for garnet was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for ruby was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for sapphire was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. The market for emerald was also active, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. 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(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I send you from among my River Sketches our Bumboat Man and Child. This antiquated specimen of Celestial humanity keeps us constantly supplied with eggs and fruit, for which he deserves credit. Upon his head he wears the winter hat, from which I rather suspect that our wide-awake was taken; the colour and material are the same. Perhaps you will smile at the peculiar costume of the child; but when you see that it is tied by the leg you will doubtless be puzzled; but this precaution is necessary to prevent the odd little chip falling overboard. Its cap is stylish, and, talk of collars, here is an "all round"! It has two dominoes and a string of "cash" (called in the vernacular "chin") suspended from its neck. The small creature has plenty of clothing round its chest; but, goodness knows, it is very hot, though this is the cold weather. The gentleman's wife is in the stern of the boat, getting his dinner ready, as it is near five. Miss Amoy is helping her maternal parent. The two sons are on board, teaching in Chinese, and studying our guns and warlike arrangements: by next war they'll be complete, I expect.

I next send you a Sketch of the *Calcutta* being towed up by the *Sampson* on Friday, the 20th November. The marines are cheering on the wall of North Wantong Fort. Below, in the left of the Sketch, is the baking-house, kept by Celestials; next to it is the washing-house, kept by ditto. These fellows tear your clothes to pieces, beating them against a stone. Opposite is Ananunghoy, with its forts. The hills are bare of trees, and only produce grass.

(Extract from a Letter of an Officer in Canton River.)

The last detachment of the Marines by the *Adelaide* has arrived, which makes that force 1800, independent of another 1000 from the ships in the naval force. Three hundred of the Artillery, and as many of the 59th, may be placed at the Admiral's disposal; but it is not thought the latter will take any part, and there are rumours of troops being sent on from India, now the head of the rebellion is broken.

The difficulty is not in taking but in holding the city, for there is a vast population, nearly a million, and we have but a handful, and it is composed of a labyrinth of narrow streets (about 156), twenty feet wide, of low houses. The city lies on a plain, compassed on two sides by the river, and at the foot of a mountain of considerable elevation, called the White Cloud Mountain. Immediately at the back, and forming a termination to a ridge of mountains, are three or four hills of small elevation, but sufficiently high to command the city. On these are forts and encamped troops (Mantehous, i.e., Tartars). These were taken in the last war, when the city was ransomed. It is surrounded by a wall front twenty-five feet thick at the base, and lies four-square, surrounded by suburbs, or nearly so. The vessels are mooring up fast; another and another gun-boat daily arrives and takes a more advanced position, drawing the lines closer round what we call prophetically "the doomed city." Secure there in their prejudiced and ignorant contempt of our power, Yeh and his advisers, we deem, will not see their impotency to cope with the Lord of Nations, whom still, in spite of the wonders of civilisation which have been before their eyes these seventeen years, since Hong-Kong was ceded—especially shown in the munitions of war, our ships, our steam-power—so beyond their utmost conceptions;

our arms, so beyond their mechanical skill; our enterprise, our trade, our shipping, our self-sustaining power. Although, for the most part, their laws for the administration of justice are based on wise and just foundations, the corruption of the administrators themselves is complete and universal; but they are now to be taught that their exclusiveness is to belong to a past generation, and that now they must become part and parcel of the community of nations.

To the brief telegraphic announcement of the taking of Canton contained in our last week's Journal, we are now enabled to add some details of the bombardment and successful assault.

The annexed particulars are from the *Overland Mail*, Dec. 30:—

We have been looking most anxiously for news from Canton, and by the *Opossum* learn briefly that on the 28th, at six a.m., the bom-

bardment commenced; and at noon, when the gun-boat left, the Tang P'au'oi, or Eastern Fort, was being assaulted by the allied forces.

Between the French and Dutch Folly Forts were anchored twenty-five gun-boats, besides ships' boats; and Dutch Folly had been turned into a mortar-battery. French Folly was intended for a similar purpose, but the project was abandoned. Very shortly after the firing commenced the whole of the suburbs, from French Folly upwards, was in flames, and fires were bursting out in all directions within the city itself. It was generally understood, up till the moment the order for the advance was given, that the firing would be continued during the day, and that the assault would take place on the morrow; but the naval and military leaders had kept their own counsel, and the frightful havoc that must have been made, and fear instilled into the Chinese, by the incessant discharge of shot and shell from guns and mortars of immense calibre, may well have justified an immediate attack. Consequently, early in the forenoon the land forces, consisting of the 59th, the Artillery, French marines and seamen, and, it is said, some sepoys, numbering in all about 2000 men, landed and advanced by the eastward against the Tang P'au'oi, while the Naval Brigade was to pass round by the westward and assault the Pau-kik and Kungkik Forts. These tasks, it was believed, would be accomplished on the 28th, and on the 29th (yesterday) the Square Fort would be assailed, and the whole of the heights commanding the city would then be in our possession.

Yeh's reply to the demand of the Plenipots was simply to the effect that Lord Elgin had better settle the matter amicably, as Sir George Bonham did on a former occasion, and for which he (Sir George) was made a K.C.B. in proof of which he (Yeh) begged to inclose a Hong-Kong newspaper containing an announcement of that interesting fact. As for the Americans, he knew very little about them; and scarcely was aware of the existence even of such a nation as the French.

The delay in the bombardment of the city has been solely attributable to the Admiral's humane desire that all the women and children might be enabled to escape before the assault was begun; and, to that end, placards, drawn up by Consul Parkes, were distributed far and wide.

The *Opossum* left last evening for Canton, with Captain Fisher and the forty-five Sappers and Miners arrived by the *Aden*.

The *Mail*, referring to the unfortunate incident of the 13th December, when Lieutenant Pym, of the *Banterer*, who had gone on shore with thirteen of his men, was attacked by a strong body of "braves" that had been lying in ambush (as previously recorded in this Journal), thus confirms the fact of the imminent danger run on that occasion by the gentleman whose life-like sketches from China and Manilla frequently adorn the pages of this Journal, and records also the subsequent chastisement of the natives:—"The Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who was with the party, was at first supposed to have been captured, but cast up afterwards, having swam over several creeks, and fortunately escaped with a good ducking. The body of men that landed the following day to burn the village had a brush with the 'braves,' who manfully stood the first discharge of musketry, but gave way before the bayonet. The slaughter is reported to have been very great."

The proceedings of Tuesday, December 29, are thus sketched by the *Times* correspondent:—

I mark the change of days, but they are not divided by repose. All night the city was girt by a line of flame. The approach of morning was indicated by a suspension of the rocket practice, and by the reopening of the mortar battery with redoubled energy. As the day broke the flames sank down and the sun rose upon a perfectly smokeless city. It is necessary to describe the conformation of a Chinese city more accurately than I now have time to do, to account for the rapidity with which the wallside houses perished. For police purposes every city is divided into



CHINESE BUMBOAT MAN AND CHILD, IN CANTON RIVER.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FLAG-SHIP "CALCUTTA" AT THE MOGUN PONS.

walled departments of some fifty yards square, with gates that can be closed. The houses that lean upon the inner walls are in most cities that I have seen, divided from the rest by a mound or a ditch; they are encroachments—hovels made by squatters—wood and thatch, that blaze and vanish.

The charges of powder must have been increased in the mortar batteries, for the shells now flew high up to the hill tops. One of them at daybreak burst upon an embrasure of Fort Gough, and another went right over it.

The ships that had been enfilading the eastern wall now ceased firing. It was the moment for the assault. In the neighbourhood of the east fort the three divisions formed and the rush was made. For two hours nothing is visible but smoke—nothing is heard but the rattle of musketry and loud cheering. What deeds are done among this broken ground—among these trees and brushwood—on the tops and in the interstices of these grave-covered hills—how far these forces, spread over more than a mile of attack, what divisions are first, who fall and who survive, I must tell hereafter. At eight o'clock the wall is gained, and I see the blue-jackets, English and French, racing along it northwards. Gough's Fort gives out its fire, let us hope without effect, but, well served, its guns might sweep the wall. There is a check and silence for half an hour. I can recognise the blue trousers of one of the divisions of our Naval Brigade. The leaders are probably teaching them how to take that five-storied pagoda upon the north-western wall. Along the city wall, and protected by its battlements, they pass, I think, unscathed; the fire from Gough Fort away to their right, and come in front of a gleaming-white battery, newly built, and full of guns, erected upon a ledge of the rock upon which the wall and the five-storied pagoda here stand. If the assailants would only go to a proper distance, how these guns would riddle them! But with a rush and a cheer a detachment strikes from the cover of the wall which the guns do not command, and houses itself safely at the foot of the very rock which bears the battery. Not a shot can it fire. The riflemen from the walls now ply this half-moon for some minutes, and in a quarter of an hour the detachment at the foot of the rock has gone round and taken the position from behind. Relieved from these guns, which might have swept them down by hundreds, our men in serried masses are now swarming along the wall. The five-storied pagoda (which is no more a pagoda, according to our notion of a pagoda, than it is a bumboat, but an old square red building divided into stories) is carried by the bayonet, and the French and English colours are hoisted simultaneously. Now Gough's Fort opens out sulkily upon its late ally, but the assailants, not waiting to reply, hurry along the intervening wall westward. I can follow them for some time from my position, and I hear them cheering, when I lose them in the hollow. A few minutes of sharp fusillade, and blue-jackets emerge from the trees and buildings upon Magazine Hill. A moment after and up go the two bits of bunting which tell that this key of Canton is our own.

It is now twenty minutes after ten. In four hours, therefore, the hill defences of this city have been captured. Gough's Fort yet holds out, but this is a mere question of a few hours or minutes more or less—the Magazine Hill commands it, and it is within point-blank range.

A supplement to the *Friend of China*, dated the 30th of December, has the following:—

The gun-boat *Firm*, Lieutenant-Commanding Nicholas, arrived about four this morning, bringing despatches from the Earl of Elgin. (The *Algerine*, with the despatches on board, had got on shore, and was high and dry a short distance below the barrier, when the *Firm* passed her about five last evening.) The *Firm* reports as follows:—

"About a dozen of the gun-boats were busy all Monday forenoon landing the 59th and English and French Naval Brigades and Artillery, in all about 2500 men, abreast Kuper's Island. On landing, possession was at once taken of the round fort, which crowns a small height about 1000 yards below the French Folly, and there they remained all Monday, and up to ten o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour mentioned the bombardment—which commenced before daylight on Monday morning, and was continued throughout both day and night up to that hour—ceased, and the assault of the hill forts took place shortly afterwards. These, it was understood (only Gough's Fort can be seen from the landing-place), were in our hands, as well as the lower section of the eastern wall, at the time the *Firm* passed down.

"Captain Bate, with Lieutenant Viscount Gifford and party, was engaged in making an inspection of the ground over which the assaulting party would have to pass, and the best point for escalading, when a shot from the walls struck him in the abdomen, and he died almost immediately. Viscount Gifford was also shot through the arm, but not seriously. Thanks to the gallant boat's crew who were with the officers, the body was brought off. Lieutenant Hackett was bearing a despatch from an outlying picket, and, taking a short cut, was suddenly assailed by a man in ambuscade, and killed in a moment. The wretch who did the deed, however, was caught by our Jacks, and hung on a tree with short shrift. His body still dangles to the breeze. After these painful occurrences our men became so excited that they destroyed the village near which the last-mentioned death occurred, and, with large sections of the suburbs, it was in a fierce blaze when the *Firm* left. The Chinese return fire appears to have been confined to their small arms; no large guns were aimed at the squadron."

P.S.—A letter received from a friend since the above was printed supplies the following additional particulars:—"Captain Bate, when killed, was choosing the spot to place the scaling-ladders at the five-storied Pagoda. Lin's Fort, Five-storied Pagoda, and Eastern Wall are in our possession."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains official despatches from General Van Straubenzee and Admiral Seymour relative to the capture of Canton. The following is the despatch addressed to the Secretary of State for War by Major-General C. T. Van Straubenzee, C.B., commanding her Majesty's land forces in China:—

CANTON, December 29, 1857.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in reporting that Canton city was escalated and captured this day, at nine o'clock, with a more trifling loss than could have been expected. Great emulation was displayed by the whole allied force, amongst whom the greatest cordiality and good feeling exists.

We have to deplore the loss of Captain Bates, of the Royal Navy; also of Lieutenant Hackett, of the 59th Regiment. Lieutenant Bowen, of the same regiment, has been seriously wounded.

All is still in confusion, and the mail leaving. I must, therefore, defer further details till the next opportunity.—I have, &c.,

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Major-General, Commanding Troops in China.

Fort Gough is now being occupied.

From a Supplement to the *Hong-Kong Overland Register* we glean that Gough Fort was taken between two and three in the afternoon of the 29th December.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

(From Saturday's *Moniteur*.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The Government of the Emperor has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, which gives a few details respecting the taking of Canton.

The landing of the allied forces took place on the 28th of December.

On account of the small number of men that Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly could place in line (about 900 men), a post of honour, that is to say, the head of one of the columns of attack, had been reserved for the French landing corps, by Rear-Admiral Seymour, who commanded the English forces. This testimony of sympathy deeply affected our seamen and soldiers. English and French marched with the same ardour against the walls of Canton.

On the 28th, after some engagements with the Chinese troops, the Fort Lyn was taken. M. Martin des Pallières, sergeant-major of the marines, had the honour of being the first to plant on it the flag of France.

On the 29th the columns of attack were led against the city walls. Pelissier, Second Master of the *Capricieuse*, having first reached the breach, planted our colours on the *corps de garde* of the wall. He was closely followed and valiantly supported by the captain of a gun of the same corvette, a seaman named Laurier. Every one, adds Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, rivalled in zeal our intrepid allies, has gloriously done his duty to sustain the honour of the Emperor's arms, which has been maintained in all its splendour. The General officer makes mention of Post Captain Collier and the naval Lieutenants De Vautré and Veriot, as having displayed great spirit. The despatch ends with these words:—

"Canton is at the feet of the allied forces. The northern forts appear to be abandoned. The flags of England and France wave on the five-storied pagoda. Our loss is inconsiderable for an attack by assault. I am taking steps, in concert with Admiral Seymour and General Straubenzee, to secure the results of the victory obtained by the arms of England and France. The fire from the allied ships has been excellent, and has not a little contributed to our success."

The President of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund has received a remittance of £150 lrs. from H.B.M. Consul at Charleston, South Carolina.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Since our last publication the following official despatches have been received:—

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

MR. R. SIMSON, UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE HON. THE SECRET COMMITTEE, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Calcutta, Jan. 9.

The Commander-in-Chief, having marched towards Futtygarh, was opposed by the rebels at the bridge over the Kales Nuddee; he attacked and defeated them on the 2nd of January with heavy loss, capturing seven guns, two of them 18-pounders.

Futtygarh was occupied without opposition on the 4th of January; the enemy having now evacuated it, after their defeat on the 2nd, taking with them three guns. The heavy guns were found in position. Much property belonging to the gun and clothing agencies has been saved.

A quantity of gold and silver plate and other property belonging to the Nana has been captured near Bithoor.

The insurgents at Pattia were attacked and dispersed by Colonel Seaton's column on the 17th of December. Twelve guns were captured, and 300 rebels killed. We lost one man only.

The enemy were also defeated at Mynpore by Colonel Seaton's column on the 27th of December; all their guns (six) taken, and 250 killed; none reported killed on our side.

Sir James Outram on the 22nd of December attacked and dispersed the rebels, who had approached his camp in force. The loss on our side was trifling; we captured four guns and several ammunition-waggons. This defeat has dispirited the enemy and given confidence to the villagers, who are beginning to bring supplies into our camp.

Brigadier Campbell crossed the Ganges at Allahabad, and on the 5th of January attacked and defeated a rebel Nazim, near Secundra, killing 350 men. Our loss was one man killed, and one (gun?).

The frontier Thahseels were attacked and some buildings burnt. The defeat of the rebels at Secundra will restore tranquillity in this quarter.

Nothing new from Azimghur.

The Goruckpore rebels were attacked and defeated by Rowcroft's column on the 26th of December at Sohumpore, losing three guns and all their ammunition baggage, and one casualty on our side.

Brigadier-General M'Gregor writes that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's force was at Pudurava.

On the 1st of January the rebels retired to Captain Gunge.

The Goorkah army has been most orderly and well conducted, and the villagers flock to the camp in numbers with supplies. The force was expected to reach Goruckpore on the 6th of January.

Goruckpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. The enemy had entrenched themselves strongly, but made a feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken, and 2000 men killed. Our loss was only two Goorkahs killed and seven wounded.

The country is very friendly, and supplies abundant.

Captain Osborne, with the troops of the Rewah Rajah, took the city of Myhere by storm on the 28th of December, capturing two guns.

The fort of Myhere was also taken on the 3rd of January.

The direct route to Bombay has been reopened.

Nothing new from Indore.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has come to Agra on a visit.

The Dacca mutineers crossed the Teesta River and made way through dense jungles into Nepal.

A Goorkah regiment has been sent against them by Jung Bahadoor, and it is supposed they will fall back again to the eastward.

Abrule is keeping a sharp look out for them.

The Chittagong mutineers are wandering about in the Eachar jungles; many have been killed and captured by the Sylhet Light Infantry and the Kookies.

All quiet at Julpigore.

A portion of the ladies and wounded of the Lucknow garrison arrived in Calcutta on the 9th of January.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

Despatch received at the India House from Mr. H. Anderson, Secretary to Government:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, Jan. 23.

Sir J. Outram's force was attacked by the Lucknow insurgents on January 12th; the enemy were repulsed with a loss of 400 men. On January 16th the attack was renewed, and again repulsed. On both occasions the British loss was trifling.

Sir Huga Rose is at Sehore, and is expected to arrive at Saugor on the 28th of January. He will afterwards advance again to Jhansi.

On January 13 Sir Hugh Rose, after disarming the Bhowar (? Bhours) contingent, tried and executed 149 mutineers.

General Whitelock's force was at Nagpore. The village of the rebellious Thakur of Rewa was attacked, and, after an obstinate resistance, taken and burnt on the 6th of January.

The Punjab and all quiet, with the exception of Kndesh (? Kandeish).

The Bheels assembled in force near the Nizam's frontier, and were attacked on Jan. 20 by Captain Montgomery in the Mindar Jummle-Aroum. An indecisive contest ensued, in which Captain Montgomery and three other officers were severely wounded, one of whom, Lieut. Stewart, of the Nizam's Infantry, has since died of his wounds. Our total loss is stated to be fifty rank and file.

The intelligence was received by telegraph in Bombay, on the 22nd of January, and reinforcements are on their way.

No further excesses are reported on the part of the Shorapoor Rajah, and the Nizam's country is tranquil.

The following despatch, also from Bombay, to the 23rd ult., has been received at the Foreign Office:—

The force under Sir James Outram at Alumbagh, 4000 strong, was attacked by the enemy on the 22nd December, on the 12th January, and again on the 16th January, when, on each occasion, the insurgents were defeated with heavy loss of men and guns, and almost without a casualty on our side.

Sir Colin Campbell, with a force of about 8000 men, left Cawnpore on 24th December, and secured a large quantity of treasure at Bithoor. On the 27th he attacked and defeated the enemy on the Khoroe Nuddee. On the 11th January he took possession of Futisoheim (?), the enemy leaving their guns, baggage, and ammunition behind them.

Troops are now being pushed through Seinde into the Punjab. In the course of next fortnight Sir J. Lawrence will have obtained a reinforcement of 3000 to 4000 men; he has already provided horses at Lahore to mount the cavalry on their arrival.

A strong column, under Brigadier Roberts, is moving from Deesa into Rajpootana. The first detachment, under Major Rains, captured an insurgent stronghold near Mount Aboo, subsequently proceeding to Nusseerabad. Other forces are advancing to join them.

The Malwa mutineers at Indore having been disposed of, Sir H. Rose proceeded on the 10th to Lechoa, and was followed next day by Sir R. Hamilton. A Madras column, about to be joined by Sir W. Grant, is advancing.

The papers state that the country all over is being tranquillised by degrees; but a vast amount of work has still to be performed.

THE CAWNPORE AFFAIR.

Sir Colin Campbell has transmitted the following supplementary despatch to Calcutta:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Head-quarters, Camp near Cawnpore, Dec. 20, 1857.

My Lord,—I have the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice an omission, which I have to regret, in my despatch of the 2nd December, and I beg to be allowed now to repair it.

I desire to make my acknowledgments of the great difficulties in which Major-General Windham, C.B., was placed during the operations he describes in his despatch, and to recommend him, and the officers whom he mentions as having rendered him assistance, to your Lordship's protection and good offices.

I may mention, in conclusion, that Major-General Windham is ignorant of the contents of my despatch of the 2nd of December, and that I am prompted to take this step solely as a matter of justice to the Major-General and the other officers concerned.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor-General has followed this up by the general order here given:—

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received the accompanying despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and hastens to give publicity to it.

It supplies an omission in a previous despatch from his Excellency, which was printed in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 11th inst. Major-General Windham's reputation as a leader of conspicuous bravery and coolness, and the reputation of the gallant force which he commanded,

will have lost nothing from an accidental omission such as General Sir Colin Campbell has occasion to regret.

But the Governor-General in Council will not fail to bring to the notice of the Government in England the opinion formed by his Excellency of the difficulties against which Major-General Windham, with the officers and men under his orders, had to contend.

ARRIVAL OF LUCKNOW FUGITIVES AT CALCUTTA.

In anticipation of the arrival of the Europeans who were so long pent up in Lucknow, the following notification was published in a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*:—

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1857.

NOTIFICATION.—Within the next few days the river steamer *Madras*, conveying the first of the ladies and children, and of the sick and wounded officers, of the Lucknow garrison, will reach Calcutta.

No one will wish to obtrude upon those who are under bereavement or sickness any show of ceremony which shall impose fatigue or pain. The best welcome which can be tendered upon such an occasion is one which shall break in as little as possible upon privacy and rest.

But the rescue of these sufferers is a victory beyond all price; and in testimony of the public joy with which it is hailed, and of the admiration with which their heroic endurance and courage have been viewed, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs that upon the approach of the *Madras* to Prinsep's Ghaut a Royal salute shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that all ships of war in the river shall be dressed in honour of the day.

Officers will be appointed to conduct the passengers on shore, and the State barges of the Governor-General will be in attendance.

As soon as the telegraph shall announce that the *Madras* has passed Atcheepore, two signal guns will be fired from the fort.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, CECIL BEADON, Secretary to the Government of India.

The Lucknow fugitives accordingly landed from the *Madras* steamer on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 9, under a Royal salute, and amid the cheering of some hundreds of the European community of Calcutta.

A complete roll of the officers, members of the uncovenanted service, and women and children of the garrison of Lucknow has been published by order of the Governor-General of India: we regret that we cannot afford space for the interesting document.

BURIAL-PLACE OF OFFICERS OF THE 64TH AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE.

(To the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.)

I AM anxious to correct the statement which has been published and circulated in different journals relative to the treatment of our brave fellows who fell before Cawnpore in our recent encounter with the Gwalior Contingent; and I have to request your insertion of the following, with a view of formally denying that the brave officers of our regiment were so dastardly treated as mentioned by sundry camp scribblers in the *Hurkaru* and other papers. It is not true that Lieut. Mackinnon, of her Majesty's 64th, and Lieut. Gibbons, of her Majesty's 52nd (who was attached to us), were made prisoners by the Gwaliors, and hung on the public gallows erected to hang mutineers in July last. And I herewith send you a Sketch of their last resting-place, which will afford some consolation to their relatives and friends.

I remain, &c.,

F. DU BOIS LUKIS,

H.M.'s 64th Regt.



BURIAL-PLACE OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT CAWNPORE.

The spot selected for the interment of our brave companions was inside the truly interesting church at Cawnpore. The site is well chosen, and the appearance of the structure, in its present ruined state, suggests many a painful reflection, whilst the eventful history of the last few months fully accords with the melancholy scene around it.

Major Stirling, Captain Morphy, Captain R. M. Crea, Lieut. Mackinnon, and Lieut. Gibbons, of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, were deposited in the same grave. Their remains lie inside the church, in the south aisle, somewhat nearer the east than the western end of it.

Poor M'Crea was a brave soldier, and knew not what fear was. I visited the spot a few days ago, and was painfully affected. His body was found on the spot where the guns of the enemy had been placed, and Captain Bawly, who was on one flank of the section, told me he saw him cut down at the very guns whilst he was spiking them.

Lieuts. Mackinnon and Gibbons both fell nobly in that fatal advance on those guns: their bodies were brought into Cawnpore, and laid in the same resting-place with their brother officers.

Cawnpore, Dec. 16, 1857.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY, according to the almanacks, is a variable month. It may either be severely cold, extremely mild, very wet, or unusually dry. Generally speaking, it is good for hunting; and were a friend to offer us a mount in Leicestershire for any fixed period during the season, we should select the Sol Monath, as the Saxons termed the second month, from the sun's meridian altitude increasing visibly. To judge from the derivation of the word February from *Februus*, to purify or cleanse, we should naturally look upon it as a good scenting month, and so we shall find it if the snow and frost that generally attend January shall have melted away. Shakspeare, who seldom errs as a delineator of nature, clothes it with a wintry aspect when he makes the Prince of Aragon address Benedick as having

a February face

So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness;

but, cold or mild, one day out of the eight and twenty (or nine and twenty as the case may be) can be devoted to pleasant-shooting. The thought is, however, sad that seven months must elapse before the well-poised weapon can again bring down one of these splendid importations from the banks of the Phasis. What a contrast to the welcome *feu de joie* which on the 1st of October issued in this exhilarating sport, is the mournful volley the minute gun now fired over its departure!

Although there is a cessation of hostilities against the phantasms for eight months, the lover of the trigger and the woodcock-shooting, especially in salt Ireland, a sport which has been most felicitously called the hunting of the triangle, and, certainly, there are few more exciting amusements. The eagerness of your present after this migratory bird, the exhilarating cry of "Mark a cock!" the hope that if you chance to miss he may be marked down again, the babbling of the spaniels when again upon his land, the care with which you take your second shot, and your triumph in bagging your trophy, are most gratifying to the heart of a true sportsman, and remind him not a little of a good day with the hounds. There is a similarity of feeling in the anxiety with which you listen for a find, the joyous

We must reserve the mention of salmon-fishing, which commences on the 1st of February in Scotland and Ireland, until next month.

—
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 730.

BUST OF THE LATE GENERAL HAEVELOCK.—Mr. Alderman Copeland has executed in statuary porcelain an excellent life-like miniature bust of the late lamented Sir H. Haevelock. It is from a picture in the possession of the family, and has, we hear, been much approved by those members of it to whom it has been shown. Those officers who knew the late General, and who have seen the bust, pronounce it to be a truthful likeness. The public will, no doubt, largely avail themselves of this opportunity of possessing a memorial of the departed hero whose name has been and will long remain a household word.

have distinguished themselves by merit or services.



DAWK WALAS (POSTMEN) OF BENGAL.

DAWK WALAS OF BENGAL.

THE manner of conveying letters by dawk between the different stations of the Bengal Presidency is spiritedly represented in the above illustration. The petarrahs, or boxes, contain small packages, sent through the post, whilst the bags contain letters.

The dawk walas, who usually belong to the coolie caste, carry their burdens at a smart trot, a distance of from eight to ten miles, that being the length of road between each dawk station. Having completed this run, which is accomplished in about an hour and a quarter, the bags, &c., are handed to a relay, who are waiting in expectation of their arrival at the next dawk-house, or shed—for it is, in most cases, little better than four mud walls and a thatched roof. The dawk is then transferred to the shoulders of the expectant relief with as little delay as possible, often without halting. The men relieved then take their seats in the shed, and untie from their girdles a small bundle of parched rice, which, with a lot of water,

forms their frugal repast. These restoratives are followed by a smoke from the never-absent goorgoory; and after a rest of an hour or so the down dawk arrives, and the hard-working fellows are ready to convey it to the station from which they started in the morning. Thus the same party of dawk walas are kept running on the same ten miles of road, and are almost sure to have wives and families at one extremity of this distance.

At night a mussalchie, or torchbearer, is added to the number of runners, who usually travel in parties of three or four. The mussalchie performs the double office of showing the road on a dark night, and, by waving about his torch, scaring away any tigers and other wild animals that may be prowling near. In many parts of the road this precaution is absolutely necessary for the safety of the men, especially between Burdwan and Sheerghautly, this portion of the grand trunk road being much infested with tigers, and it is by no means a rare incident for the peon sent out in search of missing letter-bags to find them in the road, and the poor runner no one knows where.

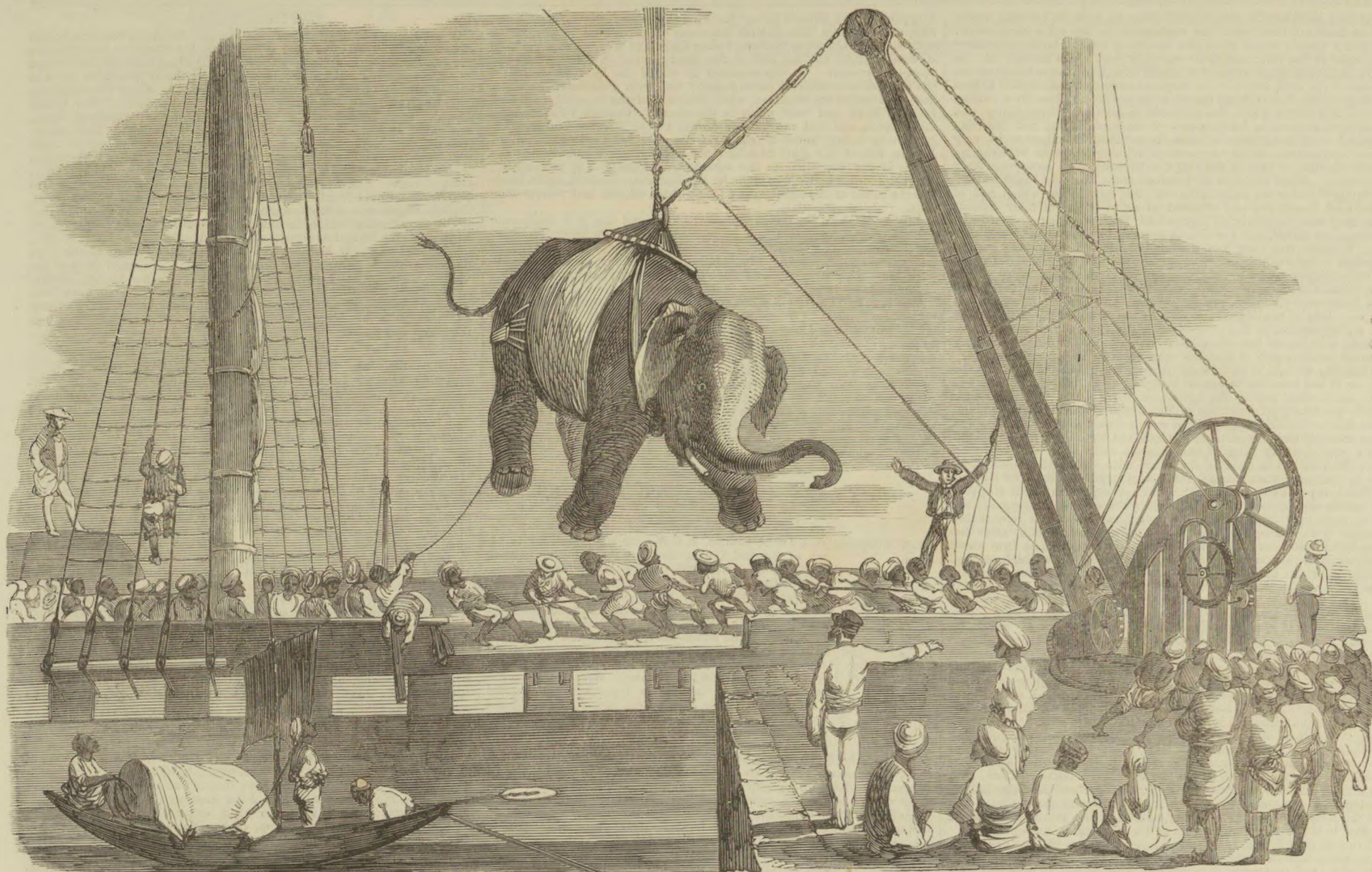
In the late disturbances the dawks have been frequently stopped by the mutineers, and the letters looted. This serious annoyance has given rise to many ingenious plans for concealing the communications between beleaguered parties of English—one method being to inclose the missive, written in Greek, in a quill: it will be remembered that this plan was employed by the besieged party at Lucknow to communicate with the late lamented General Havelock.

WATERING THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA.

THOSE who have visited a tropical country can readily understand that in a large city like Calcutta, where there is much street traffic, the dust is an intolerable nuisance. During the prevalence of hot winds in the months of July and August clouds of dust may be seen careering high into the air, and quite obstructing by their density the view of surrounding objects, covering every article of furniture in



MODE OF WATERING THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA.



UNSHIPPING ELEPHANTS AT CALCUTTA.

the houses, to which it has free ingress through the open venetians, and finding its way into drawers, boxes, pianos; indeed, nothing escapes from the unwelcome intrusion, and it requires the utmost vigilance of your sirdar-bearer to keep the place even tolerably free from it.

Early in the morning a large concourse of bhisties, or water-carriers, may be seen, at the large reservoir in Tank-square, busily engaged kneeling in the water filling their mussocks, or water-bags. The mussock is a perfect sheepskin, tanned and sewn water-tight, the portions which covered the legs serving as straps to suspend it by, and the neck forming the mouth or spout. Our Engraving represents a company of these bhisties, with their mussocks, watering the streets and roads in the European part of the town. Under the orders of their sirdar, they march in rows, as seen in the Engraving, and for a time considerably lessen the evil referred to. Were it not, however, for unceasing application of the water, during the day the immense evaporating power of the sun and wind would soon render these efforts ineffectual.

DEBARKATION OF ELEPHANTS AT CALCUTTA.

THE disembarkation of horses for troops is an operation with which many of our readers are familiar, but comparatively few are so well acquainted with the more laborious process of unshipping a cargo of elephants. Such a strange sight has been recently witnessed at Calcutta, has been sketched by an obliging Correspondent, and is admirably described in a recent Calcutta letter in the *Daily News*.

Two cargoes had been landed since the previous mail left. One arrived in the ship *Tubal Cain*, consisting of twenty elephants; the other in the *Belgravia*, and numbered fifty elephants. The process of hoisting these most gigantic of existing quadrupeds from their berths on board ship, and getting them on shore, was a novel and curious sight. The Governor-General and Lady Canning were among the spectators, and many of the Government officials, officers of the garrison, and others, attended while the landing was in progress. It took place at the Government dockyard, about half a mile below Fort

William. Strange to say, there is no wharf at this dockyard alongside of which the vessels could be brought, so that they had to be moored about fifty yards from the shore. They were, however, brought near a jetty, at the extremity of which is a large crane, and by means of this crane, and the tackle on board ship, all the elephants were safely landed. The first party in the *Tubal Cain* were landed in a somewhat different manner from the other in the *Belgravia*. When the animals were hoisted up from between decks, the hoisting tackle was connected with the crane-chains, and the crane being then turned slowly round, each elephant in succession was lowered and deposited on the bank of the river. This plan gave too much liberty to the elephants after reaching terra firma; for, as some of them chose to indulge in a roll and bath in the shallow water after their voyage, time was lost before the drivers could manage to lead them away. It was, therefore, found more convenient and expeditious to lower each elephant into a barge alongside the ship, and to land him afterwards by drawing the boat the short distance to the shore.



NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO EUROPEAN TROOPS AT BOMBAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The fifty elephants in the *Belgravia* were all brought between decks, part on the main-deck, and the remainder in the orlop-deck below. Not many vessels would have the necessary height between decks—from eight to ten feet; and there was only just space enough in the *Belgravia* for the larger animals to stand upright without touching the timbers of the deck above. The elephants were ranged on each side of the ship, strong beams being placed so as to confine them from rolling towards the centre while the ship was in motion. Everything was left as open as possible for purposes of ventilation, but yet the congregation of so many large animals caused the atmosphere to be very hot and oppressive. Some of the more mischievous were tethered by a chain on one or two of their legs, to prevent them annoying their neighbours. When about to be removed from the ship, each animal was brought under the main hatchway, the opening of which had of course been lengthened and widened so as to admit of their descent when they were embarked at Moulmein. Each elephant on board had a mahout, or driver, and a coolie, or servant, for feeding and cleaning him. To these men they had become accustomed, and were greatly subjected to their influence. The elephant's mahout, assisted by the sailors, arranged a strong canvas sling, or girth, edged with strong rope, round the animal's carcase, and, the tackle being adjusted, the huge fellow was slowly raised off his feet, and the ascent was commenced. One of the largest was said to weigh 3 tons 2½ cwt. There was no opposition to the process of hoisting on the part of the animals, with one or two exceptions; indeed, for the most part they appeared anxious each to have his turn as soon as possible, for they had sagacity enough to understand it was the means of quitting the ship, as it had been the means of bringing them into it. There was great excitement among the crowd on shore when the boatswain's whistle was heard directing the sailors at the capstan to hoist away, and as the falls or hoisting ropes, which were connected with the main and mizen masts of the ship, became strained and tightened, presently the rough, inert-looking mass of the animal's spine and back was seen above the deck; then part of the head, with which the animal from time to time prevented himself from being struck against the sides of the hatchway as he swung round on either side; the small sluggish eye, which seemed to be calmly surveying the surrounding scene; the acute proboscis, forming by its constant movements a remarkable contrast with the rest of the passive frame; and, finally, after the crane tackle had been connected, the whole creature came into view, dangling in the air, and suspended by a couple of ropes which seemed like mere threads compared with the size of the animal which depended from them. He was then swung over the bulwarks, and lowered into the barge alongside. It was amusing to observe the quiet way in which the animal avoided the blow when his feet or legs were likely to strike against the side of the ship, and the way in which he assisted in taking off the strain of the ropes and raising himself when being passed over the bulwarks to make his descent into the lighter. As soon as the elephant was in the lighter, the mahout, who had got down before him, at once jumped on his neck, and the animal immediately yielded himself to the direction of his accustomed master. Sometimes he would appear a little nervous, putting his trunk into the water to try its depth, with a view, perhaps, to ascertain if it were possible to walk ashore; but generally he began turning over some of the fresh grass placed in the bottom of the boat to divert his attention, and remained quiet until the boat was brought as near the ground of the dockyard as possible. Then, at a signal from the mahout, after again leaning over and carefully testing the depth of water with his proboscis, he slowly raised one huge foot over the boat's side, then the other, and in a few minutes he was on his way to the place where the rest of his companions were picketed.

No accident occurred during the disembarkation, but two elephants were drowned at Moulmein in embarking them.

All the elephants were of large size, and landed in excellent condition. While on board ship they were fed on rations of rice, with an allowance of green fodder, a large proportion of which consisted of the stems and leaves of an immense species of pineapple found wild at Burmah. After landing, the flies in the dockyard annoyed them greatly. Looking at their tough hides, it was not easy to understand how such a surface could be so sensitive. The plan they adopted to rid themselves of the annoyance consisted in the gathering up in the hollow extremity of the proboscis a quantity of dust and small gravel, which was either thrown over the head so as to fall in a shower along the back, or projected with force between the fore legs, so as to sweep away the intruders from the skin beneath. The captain of the *Belgravia* brought a young elephant, between four and five years old, and about the size of a pony, as a private speculation. It lived on the upper deck, near the captain's cabin, and was remarkably tame. Four hundred rupees, or forty pounds sterling, was the price of this animal.

The Government elephants were marched up to Barrackpore at night, leaving Calcutta at ten p.m., after the traffic of the day was over. These elephants are especially wanted for carrying commissariat stores. They can carry an enormous weight, and can go in places where a cart cannot move. One elephant takes with ease on his back two large soldiers' tents complete, each made of double cloth, and capable of accommodating sixteen men, and can march at the rate of four miles an hour with his load. The driver, sitting on his neck, guides and urges him on by means of a short iron instrument, pointed at the end, with which he pricks him about the head, and having a small sickle-like projection at the side, which is inserted into the pendulous flap of the ear, and serves to turn him to either side as occasion requires. The ears, and certain parts of the head, are alone sensitive to the goad of the mahout: musket bullets glance off the thick hide of the body, and even the conical rifle bullet frequently fails to penetrate its substance.

NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO EUROPEAN TROOPS AT BOMBAY.

DR. BUIST, in his new journal, informs us that anything so splendid as the above fête has not been witnessed in Bombay for the last twenty years; although those who study antithesis may perhaps ponder over the fact that less than three months ago two sepoys were blown away from guns ten yards from the spot where the feast and dance took place.

This superb entertainment was given on the 6th ult. The details are thus given in the *Bombay Standard*—

A space of about three acres of ground on the Esplanade, halfway between the native town and the church gate, was inclosed by a high canvas camp wall, the sea-front of which was about half a mile in length. It was entered under a triumphal arch, brilliantly illuminated, with the Royal initials over each of the side entrances. Over the middle arch outside was "Welcome to India;" inside, "God save the Queen." The camp within was divided into two portions—that on the right consisted of twelve lines of tents, of five tents each line, at right angles across the longer axis. The roofs of all were elevated and united, so that each set presented a magnificent hall about 120 feet in length and thirty-five across. Each hall was occupied by a dinner party of from 80 to 100—excellently provided with the best of cheer. The men were marched at about five o'clock, and settled down to dinner almost immediately afterwards. The other end of the camp was occupied by a single long line of Durbar tents, in the direction of its axis, and at right angles to the others. The first two of these formed reception-rooms; the next a magnificent ball-room; at the extreme end a dining-room, still more magnificent, where covers were laid for 500 guests. At half-past six the company assembled, almost simultaneously. Lord Elphinstone was present as Commander of the Garrison, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, the members of Council, the Judges, nearly all the military, and a host of the principal members of our society, both in and out of the services. The whole space around, from five o'clock till long after dark, continued crowded with carriages. At ten o'clock the dancers and supper party began to assemble, and this portion of the festivities of the occasion proceeded with still greater brilliancy than that which preceded them. The evening was not favourable for the illumination. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the arrangements, or the entire success of the whole festival.

We have to thank Mr. G. W. Terry, drawing-master in the School of Art at Bombay, for the accompanying Sketch of the entertainment.

MEMORIAL PLATE OF THE 97TH REGIMENT.

THE public, we believe, are not even yet thoroughly aware of the continued danger, hard work, and peril gone through by those English regiments who, without being present at the three great battles of the Crimea, yet sustained the long trials of the siege. We, therefore, take the opportunity of engraving a centre-piece, subscribed for by the officers of the 97th Regiment, and by them intended as a memorial of their fellow-officers and men who fell or died during the Russian campaign.

The 97th Regiment (which many of our readers will more easily distinguish as the corps to which Captain Headley Vicars belonged)

occupied, with a French force, the Piræus from June to November, 1854. It was the first British regiment which served in Greece; it suffered severely from cholera, losing there 120 men. From the 20th November, 1854, till the end of the war it served in the trenches and before Sebastopol. It was engaged in one of the heaviest sorties (of the 22nd November) ever encountered; and with great coolness, firmness, and gallantry repulsed, with the point of the bayonet, an attack both in flank and rear made by the enemy. Captain Vicars led the detachment, and fell mortally wounded at the head of his men, his last words being those of encouragement to his Lieutenant. Lord Raglan felt it his duty to notice the distinguished gallantry of the corps in his despatch on the occasion. On the 30th of the ensuing August another sortie was made by the Russians, the 97th again bearing the brunt of the repulse, and losing three officers and twenty-four men.

In the attack on the Great Redan the 97th and the 90th Regiments formed the ladder and storming parties. The brave Major Welsford led the former, and the head of that gallant officer was blown off as he entered an embrasure. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. R. Handcock led the ladder party, and was shot through the head on the breast of the Redan.

The 97th had on that day, out of thirteen officers engaged, five killed and six wounded. Of 360 non-commissioned officers and men who went into action 201 were killed or wounded. The total loss of the regiment during the war was ten officers, seventeen sergeants, and about 550 rank and file.

The centre-piece, of which our Engraving will give the reader a better idea than any description, is of burnished silver, the figures being frosted. On the summit is a kneeling figure of Victory, with drooping wings, and holding immortelles. Around the base are bas-reliefs; that in the centre representing the death of Headley Vicars. It has been produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, to whom it does great credit.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VICE-ADMIRAL COODE.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.B., was the eldest surviving son of Edward Coode, Esq., of Penryn, and brother of Mr. Coode, late Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall. He was born on the 11th of February, 1779, at Penryn, and entered the Royal Navy the 16th of June, 1793, and, as a Midshipman, soon saw much service. In 1802 Mr. Coode was promoted to the command of the *Stork* sloop, and advanced to post rank in 1810; and in that year he captured, on the Cork station, *Le Harpalede* privateer, of two guns and fifty-four men. Assuming command, in January, 1814, of the *Porcupine*, 22, as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Coode took part in many of the operations then in progress on the north coast of Spain, and was stationed at the mouth of the Adour when the passage of the bar across it was so memorably effected by the flotilla under Penrose. He also accompanied the armament that soon after forced its entrance into the Gironde; and, when in command of the advanced squadron at Pauillac, originated the instructions which led to the capture and destruction, on April 2nd, of a large flotilla by a detachment of boats under the orders of Lieutenant Robert Graham Dunlop. From September, 1814, until paid off, May 21st, 1819, Captain Coode further served with Sir C. Penrose, in the *Queen*, 74, and *Albion*, 74, on the Mediterranean station, where, however, he commanded the latter, as a private ship, at the bombardment of Algiers, August 27th, 1816; on which occasion he was very severely wounded. He was appointed, in 1833, Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, but retired in 1843. For his gallantry at Algiers he was nominated a C.B. September 10th, 1816; a K.F.M., by the King of the Two Sicilies, November 6th, 1818; and also a K.W.N. by the King of the Netherlands. He married, the 8th February, 1819, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir C. V. Penrose. Captain Coode was in the receipt of a good-service pension until he obtained his flag rank the 26th June, 1847; he became a Vice-Admiral the 27th May, 1854; was awarded a good-service pension the 10th December, 1855; and subsequently obtained the honour of knighthood. The gallant Admiral died on the 19th ult., at his residence, St. Andrew's-terrace, Plymouth. He leaves three sons—Charles Penrose, Captain Royal Marines; John Penrose, Major 35th Regiment, Madras Army; and Trevenen Penrose, Commander Royal Navy; and one daughter, Elizabeth Penrose, the wife of W. H. France, Esq., of Plymouth.

THE HON. MAJOR BYNG.

MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT BARLOW PALMER BYNG, of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, who was killed near Alumbagh on the 18th of December last, whilst gallantly leading his men against the mutineers of the 34th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, was the second son of George, sixth Viscount Torrington, by his second wife, Frances Harriet, daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.; and he was the brother of George, present Viscount Torrington, and of the Hon. James Master Owen Byng, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company. He was born the 30th November, 1816. He passed his examination at the Company's Military College at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal army as Ensign in June, 1834; he became Lieutenant in 1836, and Captain in 1844. His commissions as Brevet Major and Major date from 1854 and 1856 respectively. At the time of his decease he was Major of the 62nd Regiment of Native Infantry (late 1st battalion 31st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry). He had seen active service with the army in Gwalior, and had received the medal and bronze stars for his conduct at Maharapore. He married, the 11th February, 1839, Elizabeth Maria Lowther, eldest daughter of Colonel Gwatkin, of the Bengal army, by whom he leaves five sons and a daughter. His eldest son, George Stanley Byng, born the 29th April, 1841, is now heir presumptive to the viscounty of Torrington.

COLONEL WOODFORD.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JOHN WOODFORD, of the Rifle Brigade, whose death took place on the 28th November last, in the engagement General Windham had with the Gwalior mutineers, was son of General Sir Alexander Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He entered the Rifle Brigade as Second Lieutenant in February, 1840, and shortly afterwards was Aide-de-Camp to his father, then Governor of Gibraltar. During the seventeen years he had been in the Army he had seen much active service, having taken part in the Kafir war of 1846-47. At the outbreak of hostilities in the East he was ordered to the seat of war with his battalion; and during the Eastern campaign acted as Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General at head-quarters, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan. He received a medal for his conduct during the Kafir war, and a medal and two clasps for his conduct in the Crimea. He became a Major the 9th February, 1855; and a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the 2nd November of the same year.

COLONEL FOORD.

BREVET COLONEL HENRY STILLES FOORD, of the Madras Artillery, born 29th May, 1798, was the second son of the late Captain Edward Foord, H.E.I.C.S. Colonel Foord, having completed his education at the Military College at Addiscombe, proceeded to Madras, as an Artillery Cadet, in the year 1816. He shortly became Quartermaster and Interpreter of the corps to which he was appointed. Colonel Foord served in various parts of India; he was for some time Commissary of Ordnance at Masulipatam; was in command at Ryepeer with a brigade of guns, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Agnew, C.B., from Dec., 1818, to April, 1821. He also served in the second expedition to Burmah from 31st March, 1852, to 30th June, 1853, and was present at the attack and capture of Rangoon in April, and occupation of Prome in November and December, 1852. Colonel Foord commanded the Artillery of the Army of Ava from the 8th April, 1852 (with the rank of Brigadier from 27th August, 1852) to 30th June, 1853. On returning from Burmah he was appointed to the command of the Artillery at Secunderabad; his last public work being the raising of complete fortifications round that station. Colonel Foord died, prematurely, at Secunderabad, on the 4th November last, from concussion of the brain, produced by a fall from his horse, after an uninterrupted service of forty-two years, during which lengthened period he never once visited his native country, and may be said emphatically to have devoted his life to his duties. He married Myra, daughter of the late Colonel Taynton, of the Madras Artillery, by whom he leaves (with one daughter) five sons, of whom four are now in the army attached to the Madras Presidency.

CAPTAIN FAGAN.

CAPTAIN ROBERT FAGAN, of the Bengal Artillery, was one of the earliest of those who hastened down from the Punjab to commence the siege of Delhi, and is said to have fired the first shot into the devoted city. He was wounded eight times in the course of the siege, but was spared till within two days of the final assault. Major Gatskell, the officer commanding the Artillery Brigade, thus speaks of him in his final report, addressed to General Sir A. Wilson:—"Captain R. Fagan was killed in No. 4 Battery on the evening of the 12th. This officer, whose career during the whole period that the force has been at Delhi was marked by unceasing energy and conspicuous devotion to his profession, had gained for himself the respect of officers and men in every branch. The army has suffered a severe loss in his death." He died in his thirty-fourth year, leaving a widow and six children. Captain Fagan was a first cousin of Lady Wilson. Another member of the same family, which, in the last generation, gave two Adjutant-Generals to the Bengal Army—the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, and Major-General C. Fagan—was Captain James Fagan, of the 23rd Native Infantry. This officer fell at Mhow in the early days of the mutiny. Lieutenant Hornby Fagan, also of the same family, another young officer of great talent and promise, is believed to have been cruelly murdered at the close of the Cawnpore massacre, after several weeks of suffering from a wound received while under Sir Hugh Wheeler's command.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HENRY LYCETT WARREN.

CHARLES HENRY LYCETT WARREN, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 12th Bengal Irregular Cavalry (born in 1833), was second surviving son of Joseph Loxdale Warren, Esq., of The Towers, Market Drayton, Shropshire, by his wife, Mary Ann, sole heiress of her father, Richard Warren, Esq., of Ardwick, near Manchester, and of her uncle, Joseph Lycett, Esq., of Summerhill, near Birmingham. Charles Henry Lycett Warren, having gone through his military studies at Addiscombe, sailed for India in 1852. On the breaking out of the mutiny and the occurrence of the massacres, Warren, as Adjutant of the 12th Regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, displayed great gallantry and ability in pursuing and bringing back numbers of the mutinous sepoys. At Lucknow, on the 25th of September, 1857, the 12th Irregulars had to protect and bring in the baggage, which was sorely pressed. Warren, in the discharge of this most arduous duty, fell about two o'clock in the day, shot through the heart, and died apparently without a pang. He lies buried by the side of the gallant Neill. A brother officer, in a letter to the *Times*, thus sketches his character:—"A finer fellow, or one more beloved by his brother officers, both in and out of camp, never breathed." Lieutenant Warren was a scion of that ancient family the Warrens, of Pointon, in Cheshire, and through them descended from the illustrious William Earl de Warrene, who held an important command at the battle of Hastings, who was cousin by blood to the Conqueror, and married his youngest daughter, Gundreda.

LORD SUDELEY.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES HANBURY TRACY, Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, who died on the 10th instant, at his seat, Toddington Park, was the youngest son of John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire, M.P. for that county, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, county of Monmouth (which lady, by her second marriage, became Mrs. Stoughton, of Ballyhorgan, Kerry). He was born the 28th December, 1777, and was educated at Rugby School. He married, the 29th December, 1798, the Hon. Henrietta Susanna Tracy, only child and heiress of Henry, eighth and last Viscount Tracy, in the peerage of Ireland, and he assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Tracy. He had issue by this lady, who died the 5th June, 1839, six sons and three daughters, all of whom, except two sons, survive him. After representing Tewkesbury in Parliament, from 1831 to 1837, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Sudeley, the 12th July, 1838. He was, in 1848, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Charles Hanbury Tracy, now second Baron Sudeley, who was born in 1801, and married, in 1831, Emma Elizabeth Alicia, second daughter of the late George Hay Dawkins Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire, and has issue five sons and five daughters.

SIR C. L. FALKINER, BART.

SIR CHARLES LESLIE FALKINER, fourth Baronet, of Anne Mount, co. Cork, was the second son of Sir Samuel Falkiner, the second Baronet, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Charles Leslie, M.D. He was born in 1791, and entered the Royal Navy in 1803. He was an active and distinguished seaman, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1813 for his conduct at the capture of the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise, unmarried, of his elder brother, Sir Riggs Falkiner, the third Baronet, the 25th Jan., 1850. Sir Charles died at Brighton on the 7th inst.; and, as he never married, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Samuel Edmund Falkiner, the fifth Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of J. Bowens, Esq., and has a son and three daughters: the eldest of the latter is Mrs. Joseph Wood, of Marden Park, Surrey. This family of Falkiner are of Yorkshire origin: their immediate ancestor, Michael Falkiner, a Cavalier, came over to Ireland with Ormond's army during the Civil Wars. He settled in Dublin, and his descendants became eminent as merchants. The first Baronet, Riggs Falkiner, was so created in 1777.

SIR JOHN HAMILTON.

SIR JOHN HAMILTON, the senior Knight Bachelor, died at Dover on the 1st inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain Luke Smithett. Sir John Hamilton was a native of Dover, and was born in 1765. He married, just seventy years ago, a Miss Hedgcock, daughter of Michael Hedgcock, Esq., and he and his wife lived together for no less than sixty-four years. Lady Hamilton died in 1852. Sir John Hamilton was a Captain in her Majesty's Packet Service, and a Chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold. He was knighted in 1845, when he had just completed his eightieth year. It was this late Sir John Hamilton who communicated to Admiral Lord Duncan the intelligence of the Dutch fleet being under Admiral De Winter at sea which led to the glorious victory of Camperdown.

THE REV. HUGH TOTTY, D.D.

THIS venerable and worthy clergyman who died at Bath, on the 21st December last, at the great age of 101 years, was a native of Holywell. He was of the family of Totty, which came originally from Ireland, and which has held land in Flintshire and in the adjacent counties for many generations. He was the youngest of twenty-two children; and twin-born. His mother, whose maiden name was Lloyd, was a co-heiress of the family of Cornist, in Flintshire. Having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and in early life was Curate of Maidenhead, where he became known to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., and was appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains. He was subsequently presented to the valuable living of Etchingham, in Sussex—a prebend which he held for sixty-four years. This church, one of the oldest edifices in England, has been very recently rebuilt and restored, almost entirely at the expense of Dr. Totty. He was also Vicar of Fairlight, in the same county. He married the eldest daughter of Col. Edwards, which lady, now herself of a very advanced age, survives him: she is sister of the Dowager Lady Meredyth. Dr. Totty was a clever and agreeable man, most hospitable, and remarkably fond of society, which, at Bath, he continued, with constant lively spirits to frequent up to nearly the period of his death. One peculiarity of his was that he never would travel on a railway; he always went the long journey from London to Bath by road in his own carriage. He retained his faculties to the last.

THE HERMIT CRAB: ITS HISTORY AND ADVENTURES. Ward and Lock.—"The Hermit Crab" is the title of a little book written in an agreeable style, and introducing to our notice the history and adventures of one of nature's curious anomalies—a species of the order Crustacea, the hermit crab (*Pagurus Bernardus*). This remarkable crab is without a body, or, at the most, with one so small that it bears a striking resemblance to Master Tom Noddy of our school days, being literally all legs and no body: this subsides into a tail of small dimensions, for which it has no other use than that of enabling it to take and to hold possession of the first uninhabited shell the singular-looking animal may chance to meet with. The history and adventures of this "hermit," as here written, will alike instruct the young naturalist, and serve to wile away half an hour pleasantly enough for the general reader.

COACHMAKER
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace, and his Manufacture, North-gate) to the hands of the public. Every style, from the Tan-Guinea Hack to the handsome and commodious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and mechanical advantages of the English, French, and American Carriages, with substantial workmanship and best materials.

Of the two first-class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late PARIS EXHIBITION, Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.

He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his Manufacture, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, which considerably improves the workmanship while it lessens the cost of production.

Travellers to the North or South, either by the Great Northern, North-Western, or Midland Railway, can stay at Nottingham by the delay of about two hours' difference of trains.

Mr. Starey having a COVERED VAN of his own on the railways will engage to deliver any new Carriage of upwards of £80 value, at half the regular Railway Charge.

T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham.

ANY ONE capable of giving Information respecting JOHN POCKOCK HOLMES, burgess, formerly of Ash-street City, also of JOHN BYMMS VILLIARS, will oblige by communicating with W. Bartlett, Ivy Cottage, Redditch, Worcestershire.

FRANCE—EDUCATION.—A Lady Member of the Church of England, residing near Paris, having the care and education of two Young Gentlemen (age 11), wishes to RECEIVE TWO MORE, who would enjoy equal advantages. References to the parents of pupils. Purposing to visit London in March, would be happy to take charge of pupils. Address, Beta, care of Brown and Standfast, 4, Little George-street, Westminster, S.W.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by one of the first houses in the trade, a respectable YOUTH as Out-door APPRENTICE to the PLANOGRAPH-MAKING. Premium, £50—Apply, by letter, to A. B., 4, Saville-place, Regent-street, London, W.

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CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS at the most liberal prices—WANTED directly a limited number of GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent for four stamps. Apply early to LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840.

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FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG, the best portable Dressing-case ever invented. 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

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ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by and post two stamps. J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand, W.C.

PERFECTION.—Patent PERFECTION PENCIL-CASES, novel and superior to all others, constructed to wear ten years. Very useful for travellers. Ladies' Size, in Silver, 1s. 6d.; in Berlin Gold, 2s. Gents' " 3s. 3d. 6d. 4s. This metal will wear as long. Exchanged within a week. To all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, free. Post-office orders payable to J. and A. ROLLINSON, 71, Dean-street, Birmingham.

EVER-POINTED TUBULAR DRAWING PENCILS.—WINNOR and NEWTON'S New Patent, 1858.—A new and perfect Drawing Pencil. Always and instantly ready for use. The point renewable any number of times without soiling the fingers. Manufactured without the aid of glue or any cement whatever. Perfectly firm when in use and free from the vibration of the ordinary ever-pointed pencils. The point ever in one relative situation. Made of the purest Cumberland lead of every gradation and depth of colour, of hardness and softness of texture, and of thickness and substance, as required for the most delicate or the boldest hand. Costing, after the first expense of holders, but 3d. each. Manufactured of the following letters, embracing those required for a complete and general Pencil Drawing, viz., F, M, B, H, &c. Mounted in Ebony Handles, with silvered points, 1s. 6d. each. Sets of four, complete in case, 7s. 6d. Case of Six Leads, for replenishing the Four Holders, 1s. 6d. the case.

Pencil Perseps (for Architects, &c., requiring fine points), 1s. each. WINNOR and NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen, By Appointment to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 38, Bath-street, London, W.

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MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. Both these are from Amadio, of Thornomorton-street, and are excellent of their kind. The more expensive one especially.—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

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SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for EARLY SOWING, post-free at the annexed prices.—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 2s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 50 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 5d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

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ANTONI FORRE, Artist in Hair and Jewellery, by Appointment to the Queen, 22, Baker-street, Portman-square (nearly opposite the Bazaar). Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late Establishment in Regent-street.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer), Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment. Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street. Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street. Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

MILNE and CO., HAIR JEWELLERS, from Sweden, 70, George-street, Edinburgh, send their Books with 100 Illustrations and Prices for making Hair Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, &c., free by post.

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MESSRS. HUNT and ROSKELL beg respectfully to state that the MEDALS (by permission) in COMMEMORATION of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL with H.R.H. PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM of PRUSSIA are now for sale—in gold, £40; in silver, £33s.; in bronze, £15s. The Dies are by Mr. L. C. Wyon, who was honoured with sittings. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have also prepared Miniature Medals with the Portraits separate, by the same Artist—in gold, £3 10s. the pair; and in silver, 1s. the pair. 156, New Bond-street, London, W. 4th Feb., 1858.

TWO FREEMASONS at Home and Abroad.—BRO. JOHN MOIT THEARLE, Manufacturer of Jewels, Clothing, Furniture, Banners, &c., for the Craft. Mark, Royal Arch, K. T., and higher degrees. No. 108, Fleet-street, London, wholesale and retail. Merchants, Ledges, Tilers, and the Trade supplied on most advantageous terms. A choice collection of Masonic Jewels, Pins, Rings, and Studs always on hand. Copy the address.

SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show-room devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured. Corner Dishes and Covers—Dish Covers—Soup and Sauce Funnels—Cruet Frames—Tea and Coffee Services—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabra—Salvers and Tea Trays. The Argentine Silver Spoons and Forks, solely manufactured by Sarl and Sons, at one-sixth the cost of solid Silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of Fifteen years' experience. Books of Drawings and Prices may be obtained. All orders by post punctually attended to.

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SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New Building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. Silver spoons and Forks at 7s. 4d. per ounce. Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at £36 the full service. Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from £5 10s. to £100. A large and costly display of Silver Presentation Plate, charged at per ounce—Silver department of the building. Books of Designs and Prices may be obtained.

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WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES. Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, 1s. the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound £4 14 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and capped 5 6 0 Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases 8 8 0 Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES. Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, 1s. the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled 11 12 0 Ditto, with richly-engraved case 12 12 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0 GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN. Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, 1s. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power 10 10 0 Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped 13 13 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 17 17 0 Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra. Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon a receipt of a remittance of the amount.

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ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. Silver watch, in gold case, 140 10s.; at the Manufacture, 32s. 6d. (opposite Somerset House).—READ JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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CLOCKS for ROOMS.—Designs original, elegant, and in pure taste. Works the very best (with the latest improvements). Prices extremely moderate. Assortment the largest in London. General style and finish all that can be desired.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES. A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and unusually low prices. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous. THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

TO BE SOLD for £37 (cost 60 guineas) a handsome SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICE, weighing 90 ounces. Best possible workmanship, and condition equal to new. May be seen at WALES and MCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street.

KING and CO., SILKMERCEERS, 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that during the late commercial crisis they have purchased many thousands pounds' worth of NEW SILKS, MUSLINS, BARGES, IRISH POPLINS, &c., which they intend selling during the ensuing season at Half Price. Patterns sent post-free to any part of the World. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—FRENCH BRILLIANTS, for Morning Wrappers, 5s. the Full Dress, At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

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PATTERNS POST-FREE.—FLOUNCED GRANADINES, stronger and more elegant than Balzars, £1 5s. 6d. the Robe, At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

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Striped Silks, £1 2s. 6d. the Full Dress. Checked Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d. Bayadere Glacé Silks, £1 7s. 6d. Jasper Silks, £1 12s. 6d. Flounced Silks, £2 2s. French Flounced Silks, £3 12s. 6d. Velvet Flounced Silks, £3 12s. 6d.

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THE NEW BAYADERE BAR GLACE SILKS, at £1 10s. 9d. the Full Dress, in seven different colours.

CHECK GLACE SILKS, in all the new colours, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress, suitable for either plain or flounced skirts.

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THE REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT on raw Silk enables Ladies to purchase a useful and fashionable Silk Dress at a very moderate price. The late panic in the commercial world, and reduced state of the Silk Market, have induced James Spence and Co. to purchase largely, at prices which will even bear comparison with those of that memorable period—the French Revolution of 1848. Inspection invited. JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

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CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSES.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.; Chemises, with bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.; Drawers, 3 pairs for 3s. 11d.; Slips, tucked, 3 for 8s. 6d. Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work warranted and made of Horrocks's Longcloth; a lower quality kept expressly for outfits to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris Wore Skirts, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Basinetts, handsomely trimmed, either with white or china, one guinea each. An Illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

VALENCIENNES LACES and INSER- TIONS, 2d., 4d., and 6d. per yard, made of thread by machinery. These laces are now produced so perfect that they are indistinguishable from the real. Patterns sent free by post. A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street Quadrant.

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BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, Eighteen inches wide, 4s. 10d. per yard; Twelve inches wide, 2s. 6d. per yard. These laces are all silk, rich patterns, needle-run. Patterns sent free. A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET a very pretty shape just from Paris. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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NEW FRENCH UNDERSLEEVES, very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, and Black. Price 1s. 6d. post-free for 22 stamps. Scarfs to match the same 1s. 6d. each. The same Sleeve and Scarf, very warm, in all the Olden Tints, at the same price. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP. Muslins of the Last Season NOW 'Selling off at ridiculous prices for such goods. Pattern post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN LINDSEY WOOLSEY PETTICOATS. The remainder of M. Basse's stock of Petticoats now selling at 10s. 5d. The price was One Guinea. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' DRESSING-GOWNS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have purchased the Stock of rich Cashmere Dressing Gowns of the Assignees of M. Demarcel, bankrupt, Paris. The designs are most magnificent, and of the finest quality, made by first-class French Artists in a very superior style. The price is 24s. 6d. Never sold under three guineas. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778. BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS, Trimmed and furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN, which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES, for Ladies, and Children of all ages. LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

FRENCH BAREGES, 8½. Balzarines, 6s.; Swiss Cambrics, Brillantes, Plain and Printed Llamas, &c., Half Price. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

THE NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS!!! Flounced Bareges; Balzarines; Bordered Cambrics, &c. The newest Patterns, cheapest in the Kingdom. Patterns post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

1500 BLACK SILK APRONS, with coloured Bayadere Satin Stripes, all at 3s. 3d. each; worth 5s. 6d.; post-free, for four extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

AMERICAN PANIC. 1700 Dozen French Cambric Handkerchiefs, seized on board the ship "Stacy," will be sold by BAKER and CRISP, at unheard-of prices. Goods that were 15s., 21s., and 25s. per dozen will be sold at 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 12s. 6d. per dozen. 1600 odd hemmed, stitched (solid), at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. each. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

SEWED MUSLINS. The remaining portion of Macdonald's Stock (Bankrupts). Collars and sleeves in sets, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 43s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 45s. 6d., 46s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 48s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 51s.

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

THE Right Honourable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Earl of Mulgrave, has in his time played, if not prominently before the public, yet in fact, and in reality, no insignificant part in the Government of this country. As the ruling power of England is actually vested in the Ministerial majority of the House of Commons, a matter which no practical person acquainted with the subject will be disposed to deny, surely a person who largely contributes to the working capabilities and availability of that instrument of guiding the State ought to be considered a noteworthy personage. Into the arcana of that mysterious Parliamentary science which is technically denominated "whipping in" this is not the place to enter. It may suffice to say that the nobleman whose portrait is here presented has for many years been a notable professor of that science. Attached to successive Liberal Governments by means of an office in the Royal household, and occupying, with the exception of a short interval, a very quiet and pleasant seat in Parliament, Lord Mulgrave has devoted himself with great success to the onerous and trying duty of holding in hand, on all occasions and at all hours, a sufficient number of members of the House of Commons to assist and support the Ministry at



THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

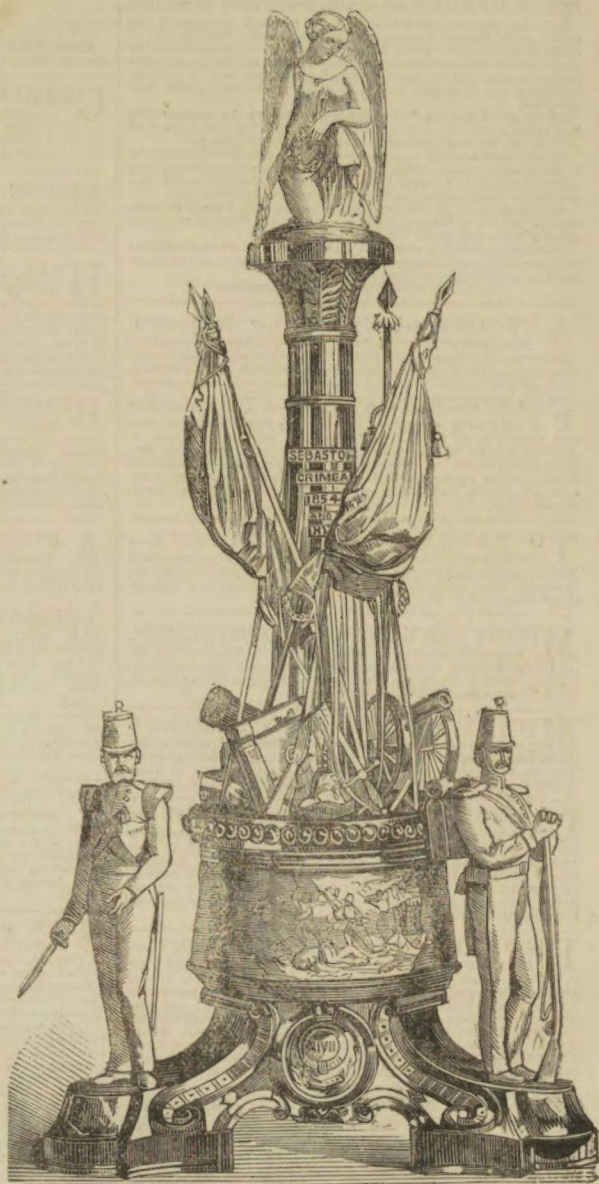
the critical moment of a division. This function is divided among three of the subordinate members of the Government, under the immediate direction and command of one who is called, with eminent suggestiveness, the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. That department, as every one knows, has long been filled with distinguished ability and success by Mr. Hayter, who has been most ably and effectively supported by Lord Mulgrave, as his immediate lieutenant. The third place is usually occupied by a Lord of the Treasury, and it has, owing to the casualties of recent elections and appointments, been subject to several changes. Happily for the due ordering of this—to Ministers—important sub-machinery of the State, Lord Mulgrave has until now been a permanency. In such a microcosm as the House of Commons, the management of men, their tempers, and their peculiarities, must of necessity require some variety in the agents who undertake to deal with them. This

requisite is admirably provided for in the relative idiosyncrasies of Mr. Hayter and Lord Mulgrave. The former wins his way by a light, airy, conversational manner; and, while he is tactical to a degree, his demeanour is essentially mercurial. On the other hand, Lord Mulgrave impresses by gravity and taciturnity; he attempts no graces or blandishments; but has a solid business-like aspect that is equally irresistible in its way. Although a comparatively young man (he was born in 1819), he gives you the idea of one who has grown old in council. The eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby, he has not one personal and, as far as one can judge, none of the peculiar mental qualities of his father. The Marquis is, or has been, tall, dark, of a graceful figure, with a profusion of curling hair, and with a tone of dandyism about him which is not inconsistent with his character of novelist and amateur actor, however it might seem to clash with his qualifications of statesman and diplomatist. On the contrary, Lord Mulgrave is scarcely above the middle stature, heavy in build, fair-haired, and with a decided tendency to baldness: while his dress is modelled more on the plan of that of a country gentleman than of one beloved of the tailors of Bond-street; and if ever one gave you a notion of a plain, practical man, it is he.

The appointment of a member of the "whippers-in" staff to an office not connected with Parliament is quite in the natural course of official events. At this moment, for instance, the Chairmanship and a Commissionership of Customs are filled by gentlemen who earned their reward by their labours for Ministries in the lobby of the House of Commons. Undoubtedly, the work attached to the function is hard enough, and often thankless enough; and it is no small merit in a man, and speaks well for his tact, temper, discretion, and good feeling, to have gone through such an ordeal with so much respect and esteem from members of all classes and opinions as it has been the good fortune of Lord Mulgrave to secure. Of the nature of the reward which he has obtained, and of his fitness for the duties he has undertaken, we give no opinion. The Secretary for the Colonies has recently laid it down that in order to govern our colonial dependencies well we must govern very little. Having regard to that principle, the government of Nova Scotia probably presents no difficulties to its holder. One qualification for such a post Lord Mulgrave must possess—he must know men well, or he has thrown away a great opportunity for that "wisest study of mankind."

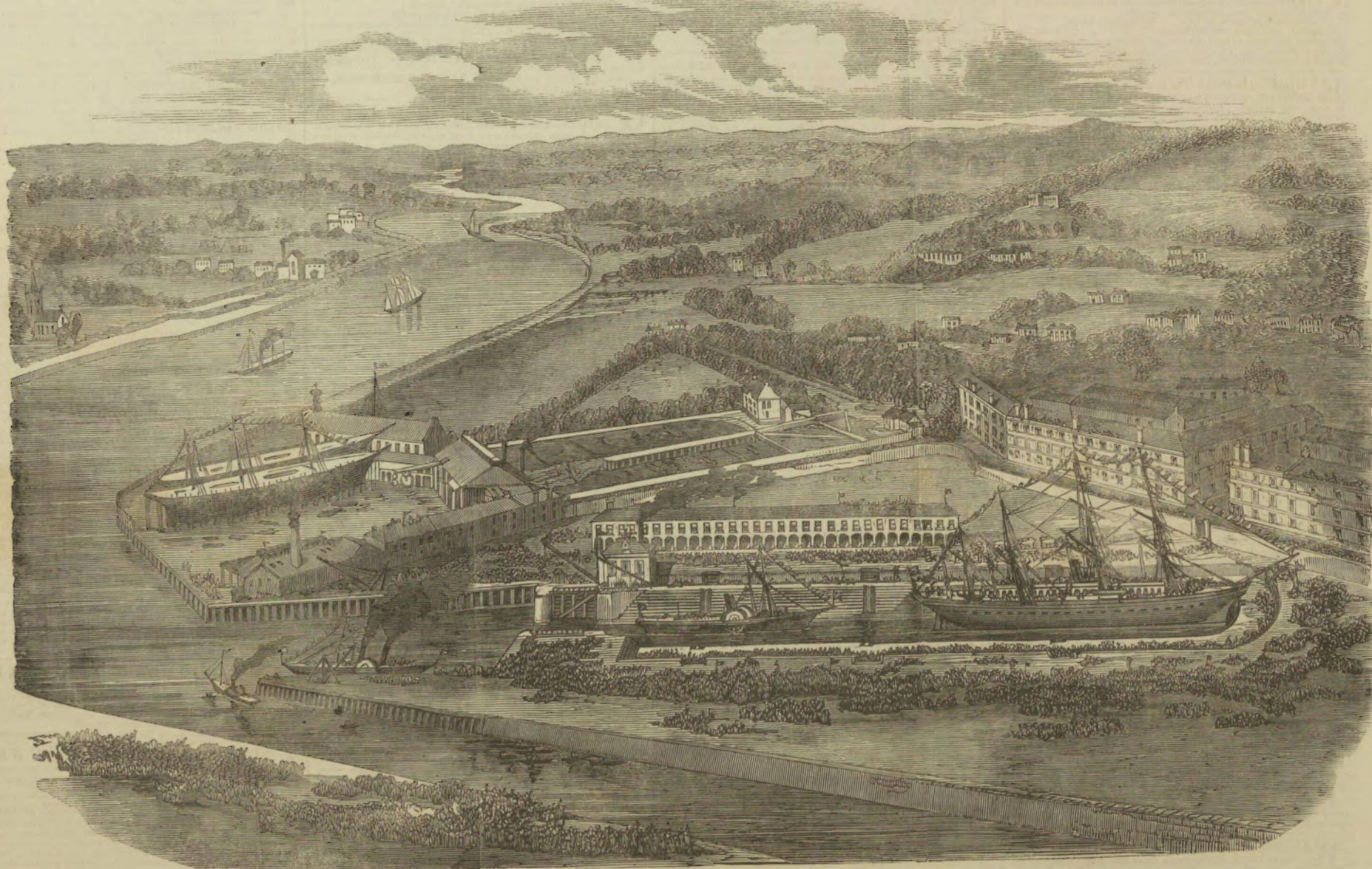
NEW GRAVING DOCK, GLASGOW.

THE River Trustees of Glasgow have contributed largely to the commercial success of that port by the costly works undertaken by them, from time to time, for enabling vessels of large burden to come up easily and safely to Glasgow-bridge, in the very heart of the city. One glaring want, however, remained for private enterprise to supply—namely, a magnificent graving dock, which was opened with great éclat on the 23rd ult. This noble dock has been designed by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, who, with characteristic enterprise, purchased a piece of ground adjoining their building-yard, at the junction of the Clyde and Kelvin. Plans were immediately prepared for a graving dock of the largest dimensions by Messrs Bell and Miller, and in the month of June, 1856, the tender of Messrs. York and Cooper was accepted to construct the dock with its basin and quays. The style in which the contractors have performed their work is worthy of every praise. The magnitude of the undertaking may be gathered from the following facts:—About 320,000 cart-loads of material were dug out to form the monster cavity for the dock; upwards of 7000 cartloads of concrete were laid for a foundation; and not less than 500,000 cubic feet of solid freestone work and 5000 feet of granite have been built in in enormous blocks, and adjusted with mathematical nicety, to form the walls, which at the foundations are no less than twenty-three feet in thickness of solid masonry, which gradually diminishes to the surface. In the mortar department there have been consumed upwards of 2000 tons of lime-shell; and, besides this, upwards of 30,000 cubic feet of timber-piling and platforming have been driven in and cut into shape for the formation of quays for the berthage. The malleable iron gates are seventy tons weight, the sockets for which are formed in immense blocks of granite. The basin contains nearly an acre of surface space, and, along with the wharves at the sides of the Clyde and Kelvin, affords about 1200 lineal feet of quay surface for the accommodation of vessels. Two large jib-cranes have been set upon the wharves of the basin, each capable of lifting 17 tons, and a steam-crane capable of lifting 60 tons of dead weight. The dock is 500 feet in length inside of the gates. The width on the sole of the dock or floor is 50 feet; at the summit of the walls it is 80 feet; and the entrance will permit the passage of a vessel of 56 feet beam, and



MEMORIAL PLATE OF THE 97TH REGIMENT.—(SEE PAGE 198.)

drawing 17 feet water. The pumping machinery for removing the water from the dock is of the most massive description. The engine and pumps are in one piece, seated on the top of the masonry of the well, the bottom of which is six feet under the lowest part of the dock; the engine is 150 horse-power, working two pumps, each 50 inches diameter and five feet stroke. These pumps are capable of emptying the dock in two hours' time. Besides this large engine there is a smaller engine for driving the machinery connected with the dock, and pumping the leakage and surface water. We believe the expense of this most useful undertaking will be over rather than under £100,000.



NEW GRAVING-DOCK AT MEADOWSIDE, PARTICK, GLASGOW.